Tuesday
17th April, 1956

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Part I- Questions and Answers)

1956

PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

799LSD

CONTENTS

[VOLUME III, NOS. 41—60—17TH APRIL TO 14TH MAY, 1956)

	COLUMNS
No. 41. Tuesday, 17th April, 1956	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1504, 1505, 1507 to 1515, 1518, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1524, 1528, 1530, 1532 to 1538	2377-2411
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1506, 1516, 1517, 1520, 1522, 1525 to 1527, 1529, 1539 to 1543	2411-16
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1070 to 1126	2417-44
Daily Digest	2445-50
No. 42. Wednesday, 18th April, 1956	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1544 to 1546, 1548 to 1551, 1553, 1556, 1557, 1559, to 1563, 1565, 1566, 1569, 1571 to 1574, 1577	2451-83
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Question Nos. 1547 ,1552, 1554, 1555, 1558, 1564, 1567, 1568, 1570, 1575, 1576, 1578 to 1581	2484-90
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1127 to 1168 and 1170 to 1198	2490-2530
Daily Digest	2531-36
No. 43. Friday, 20th April, 1956	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1582 to 1584, 1586, 1589, 1593, 1595 to 1597, 1600, 1601, 1603 to 1607, 1609, 1610, 1612 to 1615	2537-72
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1585, 1587, 1588, 1591, 1592, 1594, 1598, 1599, 1602, 1608, 1616	2572-78
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1199 to 1250, 1252 to 1264	2578-2614
Daily Digest	2615-18
No. 44. Saturday, 21st April, 1956	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1617 to 1619, 1621, 1623, 1624, 1627 to 1630, 1632 to 1639, 1641, 1642, 1644, 1645, 1626, 1631	2619-53
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1395, 1415, 1620, 1622, 1625, 1640	2653-56
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1265 to 1297, 1299 to 1308	2656-78
Daily Digest	2679-82

No. 45. *Monday*, 23*rd April*, 1956

	COLUMNS
Member Sworn	2683
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1646 to 1649, 1652, 1654 to 1659, 1662, 1663, 1672, 1665 to 1668, 1670, 1673, 1675, 1678, 1679, 1660, 1664 and 1651	2683-2716
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1650, 1653, 1661, 1669, 1671, 1674, 1676, 1677, 1680	2716-20
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1309 to 1352, 1354 to 1369	2720-50
Daily Digest	2751-56

No. 46. *Tuesday*, 24*th April*, 1956

Member Sworn	2757
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1681, to 1683, 1689, 1680, 1695, 1697, 1701, 1702, 1704, 1706, 1708, 1709, 1711, 1713, to 1715, 1717, 1687, 1691	2757-87
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1684 to 1686, 1688, 1692 to 1694, 1696, 1698 to 1700, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1710, 1712, 1716	2787-95
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1370 to 1410, 1412 to 1418, 1420 to 1423, 1425 to 1435	2796-2830
Daily Digest	2831-36

No. 47. *Wednesday*, 25*th April*, 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1718 to 1722, 1724, 1727, 1730 to 1732, 1734, 1736 to 1739, 1741, 1743, 1723, 1725, 1726	2837-70
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1728, 1729, 1733, 1735, 1740, 1742	2870-73
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1436 to 1462, 1464 to 1493	2873-2902
Daily Digest	2903-06

No. 48. *Thursday*, 26*th April*, 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1745 to 1748, 1752 to 1760, 1763, 1765, 1767 to 1770, 1772, 1744, 1766	2907-40
Short Notice Question No. 12	2940-42
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1749 to 1751, 1761, 1762, 1764, 1771	2942-45
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1494 to 1497, 1499 to 1521	2945-60
Daily Digest	2961-64

COLUMNS

No. 49. *Friday, 27th April,* 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1773, 1774, 1776, 1779, 1781 to 1789, 1791 to 1793, 1795, 1797 to 1799, 1801, 1802 2965-99

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1775, 1777, 1778, 1780, 1790, 1796, 1803, 1804 2999-3003

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1523 to 1539, 1541 to 1562 . 3003-22

Daily Digest 3023-26

No. 50. *Monday, 30th April,* 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1806 to 1811, 1813 to 1816, 1820 to 1824, 1826 to 1830, 1832, 1833 3027-61

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1805, 1812, 1817 to 1819, 1825, 1831 3061-65

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1563 to 1575, 1577 to 1607 . 3065-86

Daily Digest 3087-90

No. 51. *Tuesday, 1st May,* 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1834, 1836, 1839, 1845, 1847, 1848, 1852, to 1855, 1857, 1861, 1835, 1843, 1844, 1862 3091-3122

Short Notice Question No. 13 . 3122-25

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1837, 1838, 1840 to 1842, 1846, 1849, to 1851, 1856, 1858 to 1860 3126-32

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1608 628 to 1626 to 1641 . . 3131-48

Daily Digest 3149-52

No. 52. *Wedensday, 2nd May,* 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1863, 1864, 1866, 1870, 1872, 1873, 1876 to 1878, 1880, 1882 to 1884, 1887, 1889, 1892, 1893, 1895 to 1897 . 3153-86

Short Notice Questions Nos. 14 and 15 3187-91

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1865, 1867 to 1869, 1871, 1874, 1875, 1879, 1881, 1885, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1891, 1894 3191-3201

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1642 to 1654, 1656 to 1686, 1688 to 1710 3201-34

Daily Digest 3235-40

No. 53. *Thursday, 3rd May,* 1956 — COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1899 to 1902, 1904 to 1908, 1910, 1911, 1913, 1917 to 1924 3241-74

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1898, 1903, 1909, 1912, 1914 and 1915 3275-77

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1711 to 1759 . 3277-3300

Daily Digest 3301-04

No. 54. *Friday, 4th May,* 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1925, 1927, 1930, 1938, 1940, 1942 to 1946, 1948, 1949, 1953, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1926, 1963, 1931, 1937 3305-37

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1928, 1929, 1932, 1934 to 1936, 1939, 1941, 1947, 1950 to 1952, 1954, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1965 . . 3337-46

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1760 to 1797 . 3347-64

Daily Digest . . 3365-68

No. 55. *Monday, 7th May,* 1956

Oral Answers to Questions

Starred Questions Nos. 1967, 1969, 1971, 1972, 1975, 1978, 1979, 1981, 1982, 1984, 1986 to 1988, 1991 to 1993, 1995, 1997, 1998, 2000, 1968, 1970, 1999, 1983, 1989 3369-3404

Short Notice Question No. 16 . 3404-07

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1973, 1974, 1976, 1977, 1996, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1994, 2001 to 2003 3407-12

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1798 to 1836, 1838 to 1850 . . 3413-38

Daily Digest . . 3439-42

No. 56. *Tuesday, 8th May,* 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2004, 2007, 2009, 2012 to 2016, 2018, 2019, 2021, 2022, 2024, 2028, 2030 to 2032, 2034 3443-75

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2005, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2011, 2017, 2020, 2023, 2025 to 2027, 2029, 2033, 2035, 2036 3475-81

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1852 to 1885, 1887 to 1893 . . 3481-3502

Daily Digest 3503-06

No. 57. *Wednesday, 9th May,* 1956

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 2039, 2040, 2042, 2043, 2045 to 2050, 2052, 2056 to 2060	3507-40
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 2037, 2041, 2044, 2051, 2053 to 2055, 2061 to 2083	3540-55
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1894 to 1924, 1926 to 1938	3555-80
Daily Digest	3581-84

No. 58. *Thursday, 10th May,* 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 2084, 2085, 2087, 2090 to 2092, 2094, 2095, 2098 to 2102, 2105 to 2107, 2109, 2111 to 2116	3585-3619
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 2086, 2088, 2089, 2096, 2097, 2103, 2104, 2108, 2110, 2117 to 2125	3619-28
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1939 to 1964	3628-42
Daily Digest	3643-46

No. 59. *Friday, 11th May,* 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 2128, 2131, 2133, 2137, 2139, 2142 to 2144, 2149 to 2151, 2153, 2156, 2126, 2129, 2145, 2146, 2148, 2154, 2155	3647-81
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 2127, 2132, 2134 to 2136, 2138, 2140, 2141, 2147, 2152, 2157	3681-85
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1965 to 1992	3685-3700
Daily Digest	3701-04

No. 60. *Monday, 14th May,* 1956

Member Sworn	3705
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 2158 to 2162, 2164 to 2170, 2172, 2173, 2175, 2176, 2178 to 2181	3705-37
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 2163, 2171, 2174, 2177, 2183 to 2196	3737-46
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1993 to 2031	3746-66
Daily Digest	3767-70

GIPN—S4—122 Lok Sabha—26-3-57—840

Acc No....25560.....
Dated....30.03.2015.....

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, 17th April, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Half Past Ten of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

NATIONAL BOOK TRUST

***1504. Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the progress made with regard to the proposal to establish a National Book Trust in the country ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): The proposal has now been accepted by the Government and steps are being taken to organize the trust.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I enquire if the Government has received any representations from the interests adversely affected by the creation of this Trust?

Dr. M. M. Das: I think the formal resolution setting up the Trust has not yet been issued. It is still under consideration. Only a draft has been prepared.

Shri R. P. Garg: May I know the scope of this Trust?

Dr. M. M. Das: The functions of the National Book Trust will be to encourage the production of good literature and to make such books available at moderate prices to libraries, educational institutions and the public generally.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether this Book Trust will also be called upon to express its opinion on literature which is not good?

Dr. M. M. Das: So far as the functions of the Trust are concerned, they will publish good literature. I think there is nothing there on which an opinion is to be expressed by them.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: The object of the Trust is to publish cheaply good literature. But is the Government aware that the price that is supposed to be paid, at least in the Southern Region, is much more or at least equal to what is found in the market today? It is by no means cheap.

Dr. M. M. Das: The literature that is sold in the market is not cheap, and that is the reason why the Government wants to create this Trust so that the literature can be published and sold to the public and other bodies at cheap prices.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: I know the proposal of the Southern Region and they have suggested a certain price for a certain number of pages. But in the market today, as the amount paid for the staff of the Book Trust is very costly and very high, the result is that the prices they have fixed are not really low. I would like the Government to take up this matter and I am asking them whether they are aware of this fact.

Dr. M. M. Das: Government will consider this suggestion.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Indian publishers also publish good literature. May I know how the Government will try to co-ordinate their work with that of the Indian publishers so that there is no duplication?

Dr. M. M. Das: Here the question of copyright also comes in. Government has got no right to publish books whose copyright has not yet been extinct, unless it enters into an agreement with the authors and the

Indian publishers are in agreement with the authors of the books, they publish.

CULTURAL MISSION TO MIDDLE EAST

*1505. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to send cultural mission to the Middle East; and

(b) if so, details of the same?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). There is at present no proposal to send a cultural Mission. But the Government have under consideration a proposal to send an Indian University Students Goodwill Mission. The details have not yet been finalised.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether such a Mission has been invited from the Middle East countries for cultural purposes or not?

Dr. M. M. Das: So far as this particular Mission is concerned we have not received any invitation.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether any invitation has been received from the Middle East countries for sending such missions to them?

Dr. M. M. Das: As I said, so far as this particular Mission is concerned, at least a proposal of which is there under Government's consideration, we have received no invitation. Regarding other Cultural Missions, I require notice.

Shri C. D. Pande: There is an idea that has hardened that Cultural Mission means only dancing parties and folk dances. Is Government convinced that there are other media of expressing Indian culture like philosophy, metaphysics, literature, art, etc.? Why should emphasis be given on folk dances only?

Dr. M. M. Das: It will be a great injustice done to the Government if any Member thinks that by Cultural Mission Government understands only dancing and folk dances. We have taken steps in other directions also. We have arranged for scholarships for foreign students, we have sent cultural lecturers to other countries to propagate Indian culture and Indian civilisation.

NON-INDIAN OFFICERS

*1507. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of non-Indian Officers appointed during 1955 on contract basis; and

(b) the countries to which they belong?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 115.

(b) Switzerland, Japan, U.S.A., Sweden, U.K., China, France, Indonesia, Denmark, West Germany, Poland, Italy, Malaya, Lebanon, Syria, Palestine, U.S.S.R.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether all these non-Indian officers are technicians?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Most of them or overwhelming majority of them are technicians.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know their scales of pay?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That depends upon their contractual terms.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know how many fresh appointments have been made and how many have been given extensions?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not think that is possible to be answered without notice.

Shrimati Kamlendu Mati Shah: May I know whether we have got Indian officers to replace them?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Our Policy is to restrict such appointments to the

minimum, not only in number but also in duration. While we appoint them, we try to take steps to see that Indians are meanwhile trained to replace them.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know how many are on contract?

Shri R. P. Garg: What are those categories of jobs in which non-Indian officers are generally appointed? Secondly, what is the highest salary given to a non-Indian officer?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That will be a long list. In the Ministry of Railways, 20 for establishment of workshop.....

Mr. Speaker: Just tell us what is the total number.

Shri Raj Bahadur: As I said, the number is 115, and it includes the non-Indians in all the Ministries.

Shri R. P. Garg: What are the categories in which they are generally appointed?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Technicians, engineers and such other type of people.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether any of them has been appointed on a regular salary basis or on a contract basis?

Shri Raj Bahadur: By and large, they are on contract basis.

खेमे लगाने के अतिरिक्त स्थान

*१५०८. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री क्रमशः २३ मार्च, १९५५ और १४ दिसम्बर, १९५५ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १३६७ और ८१८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में अतिरिक्त खेमे लगाने के स्थानों के उत्सर्जन के बारे में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया) : १५४ खेमे लगाने की जमीनें फालतू बताई गई थीं और वे डिसपोजल करने के लिए दे दी गई थीं, इनमें से अब तक २२ खेमे लगाने की जमीनों का नीचे लिखे ढंग से डिसपोजल किया जा चुका है-

(क) १२ संस्थाओं प्राइवेट लोगों को बेची गई ।

(ख) १० राज्य सरकारों को सौंपी गई ।

२. बाकी १३२ खेमे लगाने की जमीनों में से ३३ खेमे की जमीनों का डिसपोजल तब तक नहीं हो सकता जब तक कि उनके कानूनी-भारों के हटाये जाने का काम पूरा न हो जाय । बाकी ९९ जमीनों के डिसपोजल का काम भी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की प्रार्थना पर तब तक के लिये रोक दिया गया है, जब तक कि उनके द्वारा उठाये गये कुछ सवालों पर विचार न हो जाय ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या यह सत्य है कि इस प्रश्न पर लगभग पिछले दो वर्षों से विचार किया जा रहा है और पिछली बार मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर के सिलसिले में माननीय त्यागी जी ने बतलाया था कि अगर राज्य सरकार इसमें जल्दी नहीं करेगी तो हम उसके दृष्टिकोण की परवाह न करके भी उनकी बिक्री कर देंगे या नीलाम कर देंगे ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वह क्या अड़चन है जिसकी वजह से देरी हो रही है ।

सरदार मजीठिया : यह ठीक है, मगर चूंकि हाल ही में जमींदारी उठ जाने की वजह से कुछ दिक्कतें हैं और हम पूरी तरह से उसको बेच नहीं सकते क्योंकि इसमें जमींदारी का सवाल उठता है । इसीलिये इसमें देरी हो रही है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या यह सत्य है कि माननीय प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री डा० काटजू ने इलाहाबाद में भाषण देते कुछ दिनों पहले यह फरमाया था कि हमने यह सब फालतू जमीनें राज्य सरकार के अधीन कर दी हैं और जिस किसी को लेनी हो वह राज्य सरकार की मार्फत ले ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (डा. काटजू) : मैंने यह कहा था कि कैम्पिंग ग्राउंड का जितना भी मामला है यह सब आपको प्रान्तीय सरकार की ओर से उठाना चाहिए और मुझ से बराहेरास्त इस मामले में कोई दरख्वास्त नहीं करनी चाहिये । बाकी जो जबानी बातें होती हैं वह तो होती ही रहती है, उनके बारे में कोई लिखा पढ़ी नहीं होती है ।

पंडित के० सी० शर्मा : जहां पर यह पता लग जाये कि फलां फलां जमीन फलां फलां आदमी से ली गई है और इसका सबूत कागजों में से भी मिल जाये तो क्या यह उनको वापिस कर दी जायगी ?

डा० काटजू : इस कैम्पिंग ग्राउंड को डेढ़ सौ बरस हुए हासिल किया गया था और जनसे ली थी वे बेचारे मर मरा गये हैं ।

पंडित के० सी० शर्मा : बहुत जगह कागजात मौजूद हैं और अगर इस किस्म के कागजात मिल जायें तो क्या आप इस पर गौर करेंगे ?

डा० काटजू : अगर कोई ऐसा केस हो तो उसके बारे में आप मुझे लिख सकते हैं ।

TRANSPORT SERVICES

***1509. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government contemplate sending some trainees to the United Kingdom to receive specialized training in transport services;

(b) if so, the period of training;

(c) the total number of candidates to be selected for training; and

(d) the main criterion for their selection?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About three months.

(c) Three.

(d) Merit.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि किस-किस सूबे के आदमी भेजे गये हैं, और उन्हें किस प्रकार की ट्रेनिंग वहां दी जायेगी ?

Dr. M. M. Das: The London Transport Authority proposes to give training to these people from India in the different fields of transport in U.K. The candidates selected are: Shri Vengulyer Subramania Iyer, Deputy Superintendent, Bombay State Road Transport Corporation, Regional Workshop, Hubli; Shri H. S. Bindra, Transport Officer and Secretary, State Transport Authority, Bhopal, and .....

Mr. Speaker: How many of them are there?

Dr. M. M. Das: Only one more and he is: Shri Mohd. Kazim Hussain, Assistant Operating Officer, Road Transport Department, Hyderabad-Deccan.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार इस बात का खयाल भी करती है कि जिस तरह की ट्रेनिंग वहां पर दी जायेगी, उस तरह की ट्रेनिंग यहां पर ही देने का इंतिजाम हो जाये तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा और यह जो बीमारी पैदा हो गई है कि कोई भी बात हो उसके लिये विदेशों में लोगों को भेजा जाये, वह दूर हो ?

Dr. M. M. Das: The suggestion will receive due consideration from Government.

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE

***1510. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee entrusted with the examination of the question whether university degree is necessary for entry into Government service has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: At what time was this committee appointed and who are its members?

Dr. M. M. Das: The members of the committee are: Dr. A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar (Chairman); Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyer, late Dr. A. N. Jha, Dr. J. C. Ghosh, Dr. Sushila Nayyar, Prof. N. K. Siddantha, Prof. Humayun Kabir, Shri K. B. Mushran, Shri A. K. Roy and Shri R. C. Dutt.

Mr. Speaker: Are not these names published in the official Gazette at the time of appointment of the committee, together with the terms of reference?

Dr. M. M. Das: Yes, Sir. All these were published.

Mr. Speaker: Then, in all such cases, hon. Ministers will kindly ask the hon. Member to refer to such and such page in the Gazette, instead of taking the time of the House like this.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I asked the hon. Minister when this committee was formed.

Mr. Speaker: That information also will be available there.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Was there any target date for the submission of the report?

Dr. M. M. Das: There was a target date. I may inform the hon. Member that this committee has finalised its report. Two of its members are yet to sign the report and then, it will be submitted to the Government.

Shri Kamath: The Parliamentary Secretary has told us that Dr. A. N. Jha has, unfortunately, passed away. Who has replaced him recently?

Dr. M. M. Das: When the committee was appointed, he became a member but afterwards, when he died, nobody else was selected to substitute him.

COKE

***1511. Shri P. C. Bose:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that East Germany and some other countries are manufacturing coke from low grade coals for making iron in a low shaft furnace;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any enquiry into the matter and the results thereof; and

(c) whether Government have examined the possibility of producing such coke from low grade coals in our country?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 58.]

Shri P. C. Bose: In view of the fact that there is a limited stock of high grade coal in our country, does Government consider it advisable to adopt some device by which the low grade coal may be profitably used in the manufacture of iron?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir. The entire question is in an experimental stage. These investigations are going on in the Fuel Research Institute and the quantity of our low grade coal is also investigated normally.

Shri P. C. Bose: May I know whether it has been stated by our scientists that the working of big furnaces will come to a standstill as soon as the high grade coal is exhausted?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir. We are aware of the shortage of high grade coal here and that is why we are using blended coal also. We are examining the question of utilising lignite also. All these questions are under consideration.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In view of the shortage of high grade coal, is Government contemplating any scheme for preparing briquettes from lignite?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have said that all these questions are being examined.

Dr. Rama Rao: At what stage are the experiments at the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur? Where is the need to carry on experiments while other countries are actually producing coke from low grade coal?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The question is to examine our lignite—both from the south and other places. Those investigations are going on in the Fuel Research Institute and also in the Central Laboratories, Hyderabad. There some briquetting work is going on already.

OIL PROSPECTING IN JAISALMER

***1512. Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether four Soviet mining experts recently visited Jaisalmer oil prospecting areas;

(b) if so, their remarks as to the survey and works conducted by the Geological Department of the Government of India; and

(c) the number of days they spent there?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Soviet Experts agree with the lines on which work is being conducted, but, they advise intensification of the work and recommend core drilling to supplement surface information.

(c) Three days.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the experts of our geological department had conversations with the Soviet experts at Jaisalmer about the future methods of survey and if so what was the advice given by them?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have said that all these questions were discussed between our oil geologists and the Russian geologists and the outline of the programme has been agreed to. We are working on that.

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I know if geologists from other countries, like Canada and Rumania, are also consulted along with Russian experts in mining a particular area?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir. Generally we have had the benefit, and we are still having the benefit, of advice from many countries besides USSR.

Shri Wodeyar: What is the consolidated fee given to the Soviet experts for their findings?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have not got that figure just now.

FOLK DANCE FESTIVAL

***1513. Shri Gadilingana Gowd:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States who participated in the Folk Dance Festival in New Delhi in connection with the Republic Day celebrations in January, 1956; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred thereon?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) 20.

(b) Approximately Rs. 64,000.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: May I know the object of these folk dance festivals and whether these will be held every year?

Shri Tyagi: Yes, Sir; they are being held every year.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: May I know if the Andhra and Hyderabad Governments were consulted? What is the procedure for selection of these troupes, because in Andhra, for instance, there are three or four kinds of troupes, such as, Thanda dance, Kolattam dance, etc.?

Shri Tyagi: If there are good troupes in Andhra, we shall be very happy to invite them next time.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I enquire whether any part of the expenses is borne by the State Governments? May I also enquire whether it has not been possible to have a better selection to give a better and more impressive display?

Shri Tyagi: The selection is generally left to the State Governments. It is they who select the troupes and they also pay the travelling expenses of the troupes.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister said that the total expenditure was only Rs. 64,000. Do we take it that this total expenditure includes the expenditure incurred by the various States in sending these teams, and, if not, do the Government have any idea as to what is the total expenditure incurred by the various States plus the amount spent by the Centre?

Shri Tyagi: This is the expenditure which has been incurred by the Defence Ministry. As I said, the travelling expenses are met by the various

States. I am very sorry I have not got the figures about the travelling expenditure.

Shri Boovaraghasamy: May I know whether these selections were made of those people who came to render their voluntary services for these folk dances, or whether the Government gave any proper and adequate publicity for the selection of people for these folk dances?

Shri Tyagi: Yes, Sir; a very attractive brochure was issued and due publicity was given.

CULTURAL AGREEMENTS

***1514. Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cultural agreements that have been entered into so far, between India and foreign countries; and

(b) the number of such agreements that are expected to be entered into during this year?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Two.

(b) Not possible to foresee. I may add, Sir, that a cultural agreement with Indonesia has also been signed in December, 1955, but the exchange of instrument of ratification has not yet taken place.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: May I know what are the names of these two countries and, may I also know, what will be the terms of agreement?

Dr. M. M. Das: So far as the names of the two countries are concerned, they are Turkey and Iraq. The details of the agreement are not at my disposal at present.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know whether in these cultural agreements there is a clause for a programme of exchange of classics and translation thereof from one language into another?

Dr. M. M. Das: I have already said that the details of the agreement are not at my disposal and, therefore, I am sorry I cannot give that information.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: May I know what are the financial implications of these agreements?

Dr. M. M. Das: There is nothing, Sir, except when a particular scheme is taken up for exchange of something or for implementation of some terms in the agreements.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: May I know what is the scope of these cultural agreements and what exactly do they mean? Do they really mean exchange of dancing parties? Let us have some idea.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Why should there be an insinuation?

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: It is no insinuation at all.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member put a question as to what is the scope of the agreements and what are the cultural activities. He must stop with that.

Dr. M. M. Das: The scope includes exchange of dancing troupes and others, but it also includes scholarships, exchange of professors, teachers, gymnastic teams and many other things.

FLOOD RELIEF

***1515. Sardar Akarpuri:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount granted up-to-date by the Government of India towards relief and rehabilitation work in connection with the recent floods in Punjab; and

(b) the nature of relief-work for which money was granted?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Rs. 80 lakhs as Grant-in-aid.

(b) A statement showing the items of relief work is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 59.]

सरदार अकरपुरी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस प्रयोजन के लिये और किस किस स्टेट को कितना कितना रुपया दिया गया है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : इस ८० लाख के अलावा १५ हजार रुपया इंडियन पीपिल्स फेमिन ट्रस्ट से मिला, ५,२५,००० रुपया प्राइम मिनिस्टर्स रिलीफ फंड से मिला, और कपड़े वगैरह के रूप में साठ हजार रुपये का सामान डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री से मिला, और दो हजार टन गेहूं यू० एस० ए० (अमरीका) के अनुदान से मिला ।

Shri R. P. Garg: May I know how much money was granted to PEPSU during the time of floods?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The question relates to Punjab. For information relating to PEPSU I think a separate question is needed.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Government has received any report from the State Governments with regard to the distribution of these funds and, if so, will a copy of it be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have made it clear here about the various grants made from different sources in this behalf. I would have no objection in giving those figures and placing a copy of the statement on the Table of the House.

CENSORSHIP

***1518. Shri U. M. Trivedi**: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the police secretly open and censor all the letters of persons belonging to political parties other than those belonging to the Congress party; and

(b) whether some drafts and cheques have been reported missing due to this action?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). No. In this connection I would invite the attention of the Honourable Member, to my reply to his starred question No. 1024 on 31st March, 1956.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: May I know if reports have been made to the Government that cheques and drafts sent from Gwalior to Delhi through the Jan Sangh Office were found missing in 1953 and, similarly, drafts sent from Baroda were found missing by the Jan Sangh Office?

Shri Raj Bahadur: No complaints in regard to abstractions of cheques or drafts from envelopes, which can be attributed to censorship of articles, have been received according to information given by the P & T Directorate.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: At the time of the debate on the Demands of the Ministry of Communications, the hon. Minister, who is now representing the Home Ministry, did say that there was some sort of Censorship Act and that the use of the Censorship Act was being made for censoring letters of the Opposition parties. Does he even now stick to that position?

Shri Raj Bahadur: What I meant then was, that under the Indian Post Office Act, Section 26, the act of Censorship or interception of letters was authorised under certain conditions. If there has been any confusion about that matter from what I said then, I can only say, that I feel sorry for that.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: If, under the Censorship Act, censorship of letters of the Opposition parties is undertaken, is it that the Government issues authority letters for censoring such letters?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There is no discrimination against the members of Opposition parties. There is no question of the correspondence of any member of a political party opposing the Congress being intercepted like that, simply because one happens to be a member of one of the opposition parties.

Shri Kamath: As Government, Sir, seem to regard this as a necessary evil and are determined to continue it in future also, do Government propose at least to issue instructions to the authorities concerned that the

opening and closing of letters, envelopes and covers for censorship should be done neatly and tidily and not clumsily and dirtily as is being done at present?

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as the question of this provision for the interception of letters is concerned, it is not this Government that has accepted it; it was the Parliament or rather the previous legislature of the country that adopted the Act known as the Indian Post Office Act which incorporates this provision in Section 26, which, under given circumstances, authorises the interception of letters.

ASSAM RELIEF MEASURES

***1519. Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to **state:**

(a) the amount already paid out of sixty lakhs of Rupees sanctioned for the War-affected people of the Assam Relief Measures areas of Manipur during the Second World War;

(b) the reasons for delay in payment of compensation; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to remove them?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Rs. 26·62 lakhs, so far.

(b) and (c). It cannot be considered that there has been any undue delay in the payment of compensation, particularly if it is remembered that nearly 81,000 claims from over 758 villages spread over an area of 5,000 square miles, mostly in hilly areas with difficult means of communications, had to be scrutinised before admission. A sum of Rs. 3·25 lakhs was disbursed during the year 1954-55 and considering this, the distribution of over Rs. 23 lakhs during 1955-56 is quite satisfactory.

Shri Rishang Keishing: Several genuine claims of the worst affected people during the war have been rejected and, to this effect, the people have sent representations to the Government of India. I would like to know what action the Government have taken on these representations.

Sardar Majithia: About the final scrutiny of claims the Chief Commissioner there is the final authority. He being the man on the spot, if he thinks that the claims are not quite proper and has rejected them, we think it is quite in order.

Shri Rishang Keishing: Is it not a fact that the representations of these villagers have drawn pointed attention of the Government to all sorts of corrupt practices practised by the investigating officers at the time of investigation and, if so may I know whether the Government propose to do anything in the line suggested by the people?

Sardar Majithia: We have checked that up and we find that the Chief Commissioner there is very reliable and honest.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: In view of the fact that these villagers during the war had lost all their homes, their homes having been razed to the ground, and the money is required as compensation for building those homes, is it not possible for the Government to expedite this work? 11 years have gone by and yet the whole compensation has not been paid.

The Minister of Defence (Dr. Katju): Expediting these matters is the earnest desire of the Government and we are doing whatever we can. But the number of claims is large and sometimes scrutiny is necessary and delay takes place. I may point out that in the last year's budget, Rs. 26 lakhs were provided for distribution out of which nearly Rs. 23½ lakhs were distributed. I do hope that in the coming year or rather in the current financial year probably this work will be finalised.

Shri Rishang Keishing: One more question.

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed him four questions.

HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS

***1521. Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 194 on the 23rd February, 1956 and state the number of high schools that have been converted into Higher Secondary Schools during 1955-56?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be furnished later.

Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: May I know if the Universities of Punjab and Kashmir had also agreed to the introduction of this higher secondary system of education and, if so, from which date do they propose to take action in the matter?

Dr. M. M. Das: I want notice.

SHRI RAM KRISHNA DALMIA

***1523. Shri L. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to my Short Notice Question No. 1 on the 28th November, 1955 and state whether charges against Shri Ram Krishna Dalmia have been finally drawn up?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): Not yet, Sir. The case is still under investigation.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I have some idea of the special factors which are causing abnormal delay in the framing of the charge-sheet in this case?

Shri M. C. Shah: There is no delay. The investigations are going on and the investigations will still take some time, and thereafter the police will do the needful.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: When could we expect this case to come before the court?

Shri M. C. Shah: We have been informed by the Special Police Establishment that they will yet require about two months to complete the investigations.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Not more!

औद्योगिक वित्त निगम

***१५२४. श्री के० सी० सोधिया:** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या औद्योगिक वित्त निगम द्वारा सोदपुर ग्लास वर्क्स के भंडारों पर ठीक ढंग से नियंत्रण न रखने सम्बन्धी अनियमितताओं के बारे में जैसा कि वर्ष १९५३-५४ के लिये भारत औद्योगिक वित्त निगम के लेखाओं की लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट के परिशिष्ट 'क' के पैरा च(३) में बताया गया है, कोई जांच की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

राजस्व और प्रतिरक्षा व्यय मंत्री (श्री अरुण चंद्र गुह): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) औद्योगिक वित्त निगम ने चार्टर्ड एकाउण्टेण्ट्स ऐण्ड आडिटर्स की एक फर्म द्वारा इस विषय की जांच करायी थी। वह फर्म इस नतीजे पर पहुंची कि सामान की कथित कमी वास्तव में कभी नहीं थी, बल्कि उस स्वाभाविक हानि का परिणाम थी जो आठ वर्ष के नुकसान और ह्रास के कारण हुई।

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Were not these factors taken into consideration by the auditor who raised the objection?

Shri A. C. Guha: There was no physical stock-taking of that company for the last eight years, and the company was not under the control of the Industrial Finance Corporation. The Industrial Finance Corporation took over control sometime in 1951, and stock-taking was done in that year. But previous to that, for eight years, there was no physical stock-taking.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Mathew—I find he is absent. Shri Dasaratha Deb—absent. Shri Ramananda Das—absent.

I would not allow the printing of the answers to those questions when the hon. Members who have tabled those questions are not here and have not even given the authority to other hon. Members to put those questions. Therefore, hereafter, the answers to questions tabled by hon. Members who are neither present in the House nor have instructed other hon. Members to put those questions will not be printed. It is their carelessness and indifference, and I am not going to allow the answers in those cases to be printed or circulated.

Shri Kamath: On a point of order. Under the rules, they become unstarred questions which are provided with answers, and they are printed. Please read those rules before you decide the matter. It is very high-handed.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members who table the questions do not even care to authorise other Members to put those questions. They are so indifferent. I will try and see how those rules can be accepted as they are. I can, under certain circumstances, waive the rules also and suspend those rules and I will take the decision of the House. I do not think any hon. Member will accuse me of being high-handed even if the small measure of not authorising any other hon. Member for putting those questions is not adopted. The hon. Members who have given notice of the questions do not care to be here and they have not even instructed other Members to put those questions. I cannot see how they can be reprimanded otherwise than by not printing those answers.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: We have the right to put questions and we expect the answers. Sometimes we get some urgent work and so we go away. But it does not mean that those questions should not be printed. Your suggestion that they should not be printed is wrong. We oppose it.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I request you to see that those questions which are put to certain Ministries are answered by those representatives of such Ministries themselves and not by others.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

LOSS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

***1528. Dr. Rama Rao:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to his speech on the Life Insurance (Emergency) Provisions Bill on the 29th February, 1956 and state the nature of action that has been taken so far against the persons who were connected with the missing funds and Government Securities of certain Life Insurance Companies mentioned in the speech?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): The persons who were suspected of having been connected actively with the missing funds and Securities have been arrested. Further investigation is proceeding in the matter.

Dr. Rama Rao: How many have been arrested and may I know whether the enterprising gentleman who quoted a forged bank certificate has also been arrested?

Shri M. C. Shah: In the case of one company, the Presidency Life Insurance Co., Ltd., two persons have been arrested—Shri N. J. Gor, Managing Director, and Shri D. D. Eklahre, Chief Accountant. In another company, the Palladium Assurance Co. Ltd., Calcutta, the Managing Director, Shri H. C. Naug, and the Secretary Shri Krishna Lal Paul, have been arrested. Then, in a third company, Bangalakshmi Insurance Co., Ltd., Calcutta, the C. I. D. have arrested Shri Debidas Ray, the General Manager and Director-in-charge of the company. Then there is another company, The Adarsha Bima Co., Ltd. There, the Managing Director is absconding and the accountant of the company, Shri Satrujit Singh, has been arrested.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: What is the name of the absconding person?

Shri M. C. Shah: The name of the absconding person is, Sardar Narbada Prasad, M. L. A.

Dr. Rama Rao: The Finance Minister, in his speech, said that a bank certificate was forged and produced. Was that gentleman who forged that bank certificate arrested?

Shri M. C. Shah: There is one case where the management had stated that the securities have been lodged with the bank. It was then found that the bank had not those securities and that certificate was a forged one.

Shri Gidwani: May I know whethere in the case of the person who is absconding, a public declaration has been made to that effect and whether any action is proposed to be taken against his property?

Shri M. C. Shah: The police are trying to find out his whereabouts—the whereabouts of the absconding person—and his property, etc., is being looked after by the custodian.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know, out of the total number of companies whose control has been taken over by the Government, in how many cases was the transfer not smooth, and may I also know how many such cases are pending action?

Shri M. C. Shah: We have already instructed the custodians, who have taken over the management, the documents and the securities and other funds. It is in the fourth company that I mentioned that the funds were missing and the securities were also missing. In that case, the custodians are looking into the investments and we expect the report from all those custodians very soon.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know why that gentleman who produced a forged bank certificate has not been arrested?

Shri M. C. Shah: Action is being taken. At what stage the action is I am not in a position to say.

Shri Nambiar: May I know the total amount involved in all these misappropriations?

Shri M. C. Shah: Out of the four companies I have mentioned, in one company the amount involved is Rs. 30 lakhs out of the total life fund of Rs. 32 lakhs; in the second company the short-fall is Rs. 6,61,000. In the case of the third company, we have not yet got the exact figures. In the case of the fourth company, the amount is about Rs. 15 lakhs and the managing director, in whose possession the properties were, is absconding.

OIL EXPLORATION

***1530. Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have entered into an agreement with the Rumanian Government for the purchase of a Drilling Rig which was on display

(b) if so, the cost thereof;

(c) the main terms of the agreement; and

(d) whether a copy of the agreement will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India have entered into an agreement with the Rumanian Government on the 19th March 1956, for the purchase of one Drilling Rig which was on display at the Indian Industries Fair, New Delhi.

(b) The cost of the Drilling Rig together with the cost of spares, tools and accessories for one year's working to be imported from Rumania, is Rs. 40,24,084.

(c) and (d). A copy of the Agreement will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as some other agreements of similar nature are executed.

श्री हेमराज : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि ड्रिलिंग रिग जो है वह कितने अर्से तक पहुंच जायेगी ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : ड्रिलिंग रिग तो हमारे पास मौजूद है, उसके कुछ पुर्जे आ रहे हैं, गालिबन पहुंच भी गय होंगे या चार पांच दिन में पहुंच जायेंगे ।

श्री हेमराज : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जो यह एक्सपर्टस हैं वह कितने अर्से तक भारतवर्ष में रहेंगे और वह यहां पर कितने टेकनिशियन्स (प्रविधिविज्ञ) ट्रेन (प्रशिक्षित) करेंगे, और टेकनीशियन्स जो होंगे वह किस तरह से सेलेक्ट किये जायंगे ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : ड्रिलिंग रिग के लिये जो टेकनीशियन्स आ रहे हैं वह रूमानियां से आ रहे हैं, जैसे ही वह आ जायंगे, उनकी मदद से हम अपने आदमियों को यह काम सिखा देंगे । अभी जो हमारा ऐग्रीमेंट है उसमें तो यही है कि यह छः महीने तक ड्रिलिंग का काम करेंगे । इतने वक्त में हमें उम्मीद है कि हमारे आदमी सीख जायंगे ।

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: May I know where the Drilling Rig will begin work?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We have decided to have a first bore-hole somewhere very near Jwalamukhi.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the order for the purchase of this Drilling Rig was made for separate parts or for the whole one? If it is for the whole, is it a fact that the purchase order is now placed for a part which is less than the whole one?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The purchase order was negotiated for one Drilling Rig as a whole. Most of the parts were already here displayed at the Indian Industries Fair. Some parts were not here. So now we are getting those parts also.

श्री हेमराज : २८ मार्च के ट्रिब्यून में यह खबर निकली थी की जिस समय वहां पर टेस्ट ड्रिलिंग शुरू की जायेगी उस समय ज्वालामुखी मन्दिर की जो जोतियां हैं उन पर मुहर लगा दी जायेगी। इस के मुताल्लिक में यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि इसमें कुछ सत्य है या नहीं ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : जी नहीं, गवर्नमेंट का कोई इरादा नहीं है किसी मन्दिर में दखल देने का या कोई मुहर लगाने का ।

RETIREMENT AGE CONCESSION

***1532. Dr. Satyawadi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether concession in regard to the age of retirement has been given to the Displaced Persons from West Pakistan serving as Government employees; and

(b) if so, its extent?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). No. Displaced persons serving as Government employees are governed by the same rules regarding age of superannuation as are applicable to other Central Government servants.

ARREARS OF PAY TO FORMER I.N.A. PERSONNEL

***1533. Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that released German "War criminals" have been paid by the West German Government full arrears of their pay up to the date of release;

(b) whether Government propose to pay to former I.N.A. personnel all arrears of pay from the date they were taken prisoners of war up to the date of their discharge from the Army; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Government have no information on the subject.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As stated in reply to Starred Question No. 571, answered on the 9th August 1955, the concessions already granted to ex-I.N.A. personnel are considered to be adequate.

Shri Kamath: Arising out of the answer to part (a) of the question, am I to understand that the Government made no attempt at all to ascertain from the West German Embassy here in New Delhi, if not the West German Government at Bonn, what the position is with regard to this matter?

The Minister of Defence (Dr. Katju): It will serve no useful purpose, because the conditions are entirely different.

Shri Kamath: Is it a fact that so far as these officers and other ranks of the I.N.A. are concerned, though the stigma with which they were branded by the British was removed by the successor Government sitting over there, their period of service in the I.N.A. and the period of their detention in the Red Fort later on was counted for their pension, but they were paid no salary at all for any part of the entire period of their service in the I.N.A. and detention in the Red Fort? In other words, is it the policy of the Government that this period is good enough for pension, but not for pay?

Dr. Katju: I cannot enter into these details. This matter was discussed in the debate on the Defence Grants and the whole policy of the Government was explained in the then House on the 29th March, 1948 by the Prime Minister. The matter was settled about eight years ago and it cannot be reopened now.

Shri Kamath: Am I to understand that the Government propose to treat these I.N.A. officers and other men who have so bravely fought for the freedom of their country worse than the manner in which the German Government has treated their so called war criminals?

Mr. Speaker: This question need not be answered. Hon. Members should elicit certain facts. The hon. Member is asking the Government to accept its condemnation.

Shri Kamath: May I submit that the first part of my question is important? The West German Embassy is here at New Delhi and the information can be had easily.

Mr. Speaker: The Embassy is there for the hon. Member also.

Shri Kamath: That is why I have done it.

Mr. Speaker: He does it unnecessarily. Hon. Members should put questions to elicit certain information.

Shri Kamath: The hon. Minister is evading answers to questions. That is very unfortunate, and disgusting sometimes.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He says disgusting and all that; how can it be allowed?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member forgets he is a Professor of English; disgusting is subjective.

Shri Kamath: I do feel disgusted with the Treasury Benches at times. I endorse your suggestion.

Is it a fact that the families of many of the I.N.A. officers and men who died on the battlefield were paid no pension or dues, whereas the families of Indian Army men who remained as prisoners of war in Singapore have been paid pension and all the dues?

Dr. Katju: I would require notice of these specific questions dealing with the specific aspects of this matter.

Shri Kamath: I give notice of a half-hour discussion later on.

Mr. Speaker: He need not give notice and tell others.

Art Gallery

***1534. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of objects of art purchased by Government during 1955; and

(b) the amount spent thereon?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 60.]

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know the total amounts spent during the last three years for purchasing objects of art?

Dr. M. M. Das: During the year 1953-54, Rs. 53,539 were spent. During 1954-55 Rs. 1,52,309 were spent. During 1955-56 Rs. 1,77,519 were spent.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know the number of members in the Art Purchase Committee and their tenure of office?

Dr. M. M. Das: The tenure of office of the members of the Art Purchase Committee is one year. There are seven members in that Committee.

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I know whether a bronze bust of one Shri Krishna Menon was purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,700? Will the Parliamentary Secretary be pleased to say whether he is the Minister without Portfolio and if so, whether it is the intention to purchase busts of other Ministers also?

Dr. M. M. Das: The list contains a total of 248 articles. If hon. Members take up one article and put detailed questions, it is not possible for me to answer.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know...

Shri N. M. Lingam: My question has not been answered. It was a specific question.

Mr. Speaker: There are 248 items. The hon. Member in charge of a department cannot be expected to know every detail about every such item which has been purchased. If it is so important, the House will consider or the Speaker will consider if a separate question is put.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether it is the intention of the Government to extend the life of this Committee and if so, whether the present Members will continue or new members will be appointed?

Dr. M. M. Das: I have said that the tenure of office of the members is one year. They are re-appointed again.

Shri K. K. Basu: May we know whether some of the fine paintings of Shri Abanindra Nath Tagore had to be sold outside as Government refused to buy them?

Dr. M. M. Das: At present I have no information on this point.

Shri Boovaraghasamy: May I know whether the Government is purchasing or is prepared to purchase from individuals or from associations or institutions?

Dr. M. M. Das: Government is prepared to purchase from individuals or from institutions or any body.

FOREIGN MISSIONARIES

***1535. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of visas issued to Foreign Missionaries to visit this country during the period from the 1st of October, 1955 to the end of January, 1956; and

(b) the number of such persons who were refused visas?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Visas have been authorised in 101 cases;

(b) 60.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know from which country these foreign missionaries come and may I know the countries from which these persons were refused visas?

Mr. Speaker: Are all the countries to be read out in the House?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want to know the name of the country from which the maximum number of missionaries have been granted permits and the country to which the missionaries belong to whom visas were refused.

Shri Raj Bahadur: In both the cases of grant and rejection of visas the maximum number pertain to America—In 66 cases visas were authorised, and so far as rejections are concerned, the number is 35.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any screening is done by the authorities to find why some of these persons have been refused or why some of these persons have not been given visas?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The grant of visas is governed by a definite policy explained in the report of the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is obvious from that that visas for additional missionaries are allowed or permission to come to this country is granted to them provided they possess outstanding qualifications or specialised experience for running certain institutions, like hospitals or educational institutions. The missionaries who are already in India are allowed to stay undisturbed unless there is something adverse against them about their conduct. If those who are working in India for the last five years want to go abroad and come back, they are allowed to come back provided there is nothing against them. These are broadly the considerations which govern the grant of visas.

Andaman Islands Mobile Dispensary

***1536. Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any motor launch to be used as a mobile dispensary in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been bought and placed at the disposal of the Andaman Authorities;

(b) if so, the price of the vessel and its make;

(c) its accommodation; and

(d) when it is expected to function?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A Motor Launch has been made available by the Government of Australia under the Colombo Plan. It was built in 1947 in New Castle to R.A.M. specifications and is propelled by a 160 HP Vivian Diesel Engine.

(c) The launch has been fitted up in accordance with the specifications of the Indian authorities to include accommodation for a dispensary, an operation theatre and a hospital cabin with six berths. It has also accommodation for a crew of six to eight.

(d) The launch reached Nancowry on 11th April 1956 and has started functioning.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether this launch was made according to our specifications and if so, what was the probable cost?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The initial design of the launch was intended to be different. It was adapted and modified, however, according to our requirements.

Dr. S. N. Sinha: May I know the tonnage of this motor launch? May I know whether it is capable of facing the rough seas between the Andamans and Nicobar?

Shri Raj Bahadur: For that I require notice. I think the tonnage should be approximately 100 tons.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो दवाइयां इसके द्वारा वितरित की जायेंगी वह एलोपेथिक दवाइयां होंगी या आयुर्वेदिक या यूनानी ?

श्री राज बहादुर : आम तौर से मलेरिया, यास, इसीनोफिलिया और फिलिरियारिस का इलाज किस तरह से एलोपेथी में होता है उसी तरह से वहां भी होगा ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether this trolley will be permanently established in any of the three main islands, the North, South or the Middle Andamans out of the 200 islands?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is a motor launch. It will be going from island to island on regular beats or otherwise.

Indo-Iranian Cultural Agreement

***1537. Shri Gadilingana Gowd** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to enter into a cultural agreement with Iran; and

(b) if so, when this agreement will come into operation?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: May I know the broad outline of this agreement?

Dr. M. M. Das: The agreement has not been entered into. The draft agreement is under consideration of the Iranian Government. It is premature to give the details of the agreement now.

Mr. Speaker: He has answered so on a previous occasion.

LAND IN LAMPHEL PAT-MANIPUR

***1538. Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the *pattas* of the 400 peas in the Lamphel Pat have been cancelled by the Government of Manipur;

(b) if so, the reasons for it;

(c) whether it is a fact that a factual enquiry was made by a high official of the Ministry of the States in 1954 about these lands; and

(d) if so, whether the action of the Government of Manipur is in agreement with report of that enquiry?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). 750 acres (*i.e.* 300 paris) of land near Imphal Town were leased on an annual basis to 400 persons for cultivation in the year 1952. The leases were terminable by non-renewal or by service of notice. In December 1955, the leases of 102 persons were terminated since it was found that they had obtained the leases on false representations or had violated the conditions of their leases. At the end of the 1955-56 cultivation season, the remaining leases were not renewed as the land was required for establishing a model agricultural farm. The lessees have been given the option to settle on suitable alternative sites and have also been offered compensation for improvements already effected by them and for buildings or hutments put up by them;

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri Rishang Keishing: The then Minister in charge of Home Affairs promised on two occasions on the floor of the House that a factual enquiry will be made. I would like to know whether the enquiry was made and if it was made, whether the report of the enquiry has been placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think any occasion for that question does not arise because, as I have already mentioned in the main reply to the question, there was mis-use or violation of the terms of the lease and therefore they were either not renewed or they were terminated.

Shri Rishang Keishing: My question is whether the enquiry was made as promised by the then Minister in charge of States in 1953-54. I would like to know whether that report has been placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am not aware of the promise. That would have to be verified. On the question of enquiry, I have answered to parts (c) and (d) of the question in the negative.

Shri Rishang Keishing: May I know.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister is not in a position to answer the previous question.

Shri Rishang Keishing: I would like to put another question. In 1954, the reply that I got from the then Minister was that there was not sufficient land for grazing and therefore they wanted to cancel the *patta* for this land. The reply that I now get is that the Government is going to start a farm there. I would like to know why the reply this time differs from that given in 1954.

Mr. Speaker: Today is 1956; that was 1954.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have given the reply. The terms of the lease were violated by the people. Therefore the leases of 102 persons were terminated and the rest of them were not renewed.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

CULTURAL DELEGATION FROM DENMARK

***1506. Shri Keshavaiengar:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have extended an invitation to a cultural delegation from Denmark; and

(b) if so, when they are visiting India?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH SWEDEN

***1516. Shri M. Islamuddin:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the steps taken so far by Government to promote cultural relations with Sweden?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): A statement of such steps as have recently been taken by Government to promote cultural relations with Sweden is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 61.]

NAGARJUNAKONDA EXCAVATIONS

***1517. Shri H. G. Vaishnav:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to construct a Museum at the Nagar Junasagar Project where the relics of the Ancient Budhist University of Nagarjunakonda could be preserved; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the construction of said Museum?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes.

(b) The total cost of the construction of the Museum is estimated to be about Rs. 4·5 lakhs.

ALL INDIA COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION

***1520. { Shri Madiah Gowda: Shri Thimmaiah:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of members of the Southern Regional Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education;

(b) whether they have met to consider a consolidated scheme for the advancement of Technical Education for Southern Region; and

(c) if so, whether a copy of the consolidated scheme will be laid on the Table?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 62.]

SCHEDULED AREAS

***1522. Shri Bheekha Bhai:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by Government to co-ordinate development activities sponsored by various Ministries in the Scheduled areas; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) All the schemes for which grants-in-aid are given by this Ministry to the State Government for development of Scheduled areas are approved

in consultation with the Ministries concerned;

(b) Duplication of efforts has thus been avoided.

NATIONAL DEFENCE ACADEMY

***1525. Shri Mathew:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that orders have been passed recently to reduce the pay scales of civilian teachers in the National Defence Academy; and

(b) if so, whether those orders apply also to those who have been in service for a number of years?

The Minister of Defence (Dr. Katju): (a) Yes, civilian teachers in the National Defence Academy were originally appointed on a temporary basis on contract on certain rates of pay. Regular scales have now been prescribed. These scales of pay are slightly lower than the contract scales. It is proposed to offer permanent appointments to 80% of the existing teaching staff on these new scales. The remaining 20% will be considered for quasi-permanency under the normal rules.

(b) Yes, Sir.

TRIBALS IN TRIPURA

***1526. Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large plot of land was brought under cultivation by Tribes in the area of Ujain Masmara of Tripura, no less than 15 to 20 years ago;

(b) whether settlement of land has been held up; and

(c) if so, the steps Government intend to take to protect these tribal people?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Only a small area of 320 acres has been brought under cultivation by various tribes within the last 8—10 years.

(b) and (c) The State of Tripura has not been surveyed and settled. Survey in respect of the area brought under cultivation by tribals was conducted in 1954 but the record of rights could not be completed as in the meanwhile there have been several encroachments. Settlement of these lands is proceeding and is expected to be completed shortly.

COST ACCOUNTANTS

***1527. Shri Ramananda Das:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the reasons for not giving proper statutory recognition to the Cost Accountants in India?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): Before Government can accord statutory recognition to any profession, they must be satisfied that the profession is organised on sound lines and will be in a position to exercise its rights and responsibilities effectively. So far as the profession of Cost Accountants is concerned, the question of according statutory recognition to it is now under the consideration of Government and Government expect to reach a decision on this matter shortly.

LOCAL ALLOWANCES IN ASSAM

***1529. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of 3 officials was deputed in December, 1955 to Assam to conduct an "on the spot enquiry" regarding local allowances admissible in Assam;

(b) whether they have submitted any report; and

(c) if so, the action that has been taken on the report?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) Yes. They were asked to enquire into certain types of compensatory allowances in Assam.

(b) The report of the team is expected shortly.

(c) This does not therefore arise.

BACKWARD CLASSES ADVISORY BOARD

***1539. Shri Bheekha Bhai:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the setting up of an Advisory Board at the Centre for advising Government on problems relating to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes; and

(b) when the personnel will be announced?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) It has been decided to constitute two Central Advisory Boards at the Centre, one for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and another for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes;

(b) The personnel will be announced shortly.

JHUMIA REHABILITATION

***1540. Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the method adopted by the Government of Tripura regarding Jhumia rehabilitation?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The Government of Tripura are trying to encourage jumias to give up their habit of juming and to take recourse to plough cultivation. Each jumia family is given 3 to 4 acres of land suitable for agricultural purposes along with financial assistance up to Rs. 500 for the purchase of seeds, bullocks and agricultural implements etc.

बुद्ध जयन्ती समारोह

***१५४१. श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री २० फरवरी १९५६ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महात्मा बुद्ध की २५०० वीं जयन्ती के समारोह के सम्बन्ध में विदेशों से विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों को आमंत्रित करने के प्रश्न पर क्या अब तक कोई अन्तिम निश्चय कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या उनके नाम और पदों को बतानें वाला एक विवरण लोक-सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (डा० एम० एम० दास) : (क) यह विषय अभी विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

AID FROM U.S.A.

***1542. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is going to get 72 million dollars as aid from the U.S.A. during the fiscal year from the 1st July 1956 to the 30th June 1957; and

(b) if so, how it is proposed to be spent?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) The Government have no official information yet.

(b) Does not arise.

PART 'C' STATES

***1543. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that assurances have been given to the present Part 'C' States that the development work and other schemes undertaken by them will be carried out after their merger with the contiguous area to form new States; and

(b) if so, what are those safeguards?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). No formal assurances have been given, but it is the intention of the Government of India to take all reasonable steps to ensure that the development plans of all the existing States, including the Part C States, continue as far as possible to be unaffected. Appropriate provision on these lines is being made in the States Re-organisation Bill.

ROCK PHOSPHATE

1070. Shri S. M. Ghose: Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Geological Survey has been conducted to find out deposits of Rock Phosphate in the country since 1953; and

(b) if so, the names of the States where these are available with percentage of Phosphate in Rock Phosphate?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

OVERSEAS SCHOLARSHIPS

1071. Shri Deogam: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure followed in awarding Central Overseas Scholarships for 1956-57; and

(b) the dates when the candidates will be interviewed and when the results will be communicated to them?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 63.]

WATER SUPPLY IN PORT BLAIR

1072. Bishop Richardson: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether improvement in the supply of water in the town of Port Blair is contemplated; and

(b) whether construction of a reservoir is also under consideration?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The scheme of constructing a reservoir is under examination.

EMERGENCY RELIEF ORGANISATION SCHEME

1073. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up a Central Training Institute to give training in relief work; and

(b) if so, the name of the place chosen and main features of the scheme?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The question where the Institute should be located is under consideration. The details of the Training Scheme are being worked out.

VISAS TO FOREIGN STUDENTS

1074. Chaudhuri Muhammed Shaffee: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign students, studying in India, who have applied for extension of their visas in order to carry on their studies in India from 1st September, 1955 to 20th February, 1956;

(b) the number of extended visas; and

(c) the number of applications rejected in this connection?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 290.

(b) 289.

(c) 1.

FOREIGNERS IN INDIA

1075. Chaudhuri Muhammed Shaffee: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreigners arrested in India in 1955; and

(b) the main causes of their arrest?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The information asked for is not readily available as it relates to law and order which is primarily the concern of State Governments. It is, however, being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, in due course.

GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATES

1076. { **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** / **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants-in-aid given to various States in the year 1954-55 and 1955-56 upto the 31st January, 1956; and

(b) whether grants-in-aid are given to various States on population basis or there is some other criterion?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) Grants given to the State Governments in 1954-55 amounted approximately to Rs. 65 crores. Actual figures of grants for 1955-56 up to the 31st January, 1956, are not readily available, but the total provision included in the revised estimates for 1955-56 amounts to about Rs. 116 crores.

(b) Apart from statutory grants under the Constitution, grants are given for a variety of purposes. The more important ones are Grow More Food, Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons, Community Development Projects, National Extension Service, Basic and Social Education, Welfare of Backward Classes, Industrial Housing, Local Works, Khadi & Handloom Development, Small Scale and Village Industries, National Water Supply and National Malaria Control and Relief of Natural Calamities. In making these grants, Government take into consideration various factors such as the nature of the schemes, the needs and requirements of the States and their ability to provide matching resources where necessary.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION

1077. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from the Punjab State for aid from the Industrial Finance Corporation during 1955;

(b) the amounts sanctioned against the accepted applications; and

(c) the amounts paid so far?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) Four.

(b) Loans were sanctioned to four applicants, the amounts of loans sanctioned being Rs. 21 lakhs, Rs. 35 lakhs, Rs. 35 lakhs and Rs. 20 lakhs respectively.

(c) Nil.

PESHWAS' PALACE, POONA

1078. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the Committee for the preservation of Peshwas' Palace at Poona; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). The main recommendations of the Shanwarwada Committee, that the garden within the rempart wall of the Shanwarwada should continue to be managed by the Archaeological Department of the Government of India whereas the management of the other two parts of the outside garden should be the responsibility of the Poona Municipal Corporation, are at present under the consideration of the Government of India.

U. N. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

1079. Shri G. P. Sinha: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Asian students who received training in India under the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme in 1955; and

(b) the number of Indians who received training in different countries in Asia in 1955 under this programme?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) 21.

(b) Nil.

BLEECHING CLAY

1080. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate total quantity of "bleeching clay" available at present;

(b) its different uses;

(c) whether any research is being carried out regarding it; and

(d) if so, where?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Deposits to the extent of about 5 million tons have been discovered.

(b) Refining of vegetable oils, fats, greases and waxes, cleansing of clothes; manufacture of pigments; softening water; purifying sewage; decolourizing and recovering chemical-plant solvents and drycleaners' fluids etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) (i) Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.

(ii) Central Laboratories for Scientific and Industrial Research, Hyderabad.

(iii) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

(iv) The Oil Technology Laboratory, Bombay University.

FOREIGN TECHNICIANS FOR OIL-BORING

1081. Shri Gadilingana Gowd: Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Soviet, European and American oil-boring technicians in India, separately; and

(b) the reasons for the presence of more Soviet technicians?

The Ministry of Natural Resource (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Soviets —Nil

Europeans—11

(British)

Americans—2.

(b) Does not arise.

मैंगनीज की खानें

१०८२. श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या **प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय किन-किन राज्यों में मैंगनीज की कितनी खानों में काम चालू है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि इस समय काफी बड़ी मात्रा में मैंगनीज को बेकार फेंक दिया जाता है; और

(ग) इस प्रकार की बरबादी को रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

प्राकृतिक संसाधन मंत्री (श्री के० डी० मालवीय) : (क) से (ग). आवश्यक जानकारियों से युक्त एक विवरण पत्र-नत्थी किया गया है (**देखिये** परिशिष्ट ८, अनुबन्ध सं० ६४)

TRIBAL STUDENTS

1083. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribal students now studying in Government D. M. College and Imphal College;

(b) the number of existing Hostels for tribal college students at Imphal with their accommodation capacity;

(c) whether over-whelming majority of tribal students cannot find seats in Government hostel;

(d) whether these students are not treated as hostellers and receive Central Government scholarships equal to day-scholars; and

(e) the steps being taken to solve the accommodation problem of the students at Imphal?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 65].

MANIPUR GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

1084. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 28 persons from different departments of the Manipur Government are under suspension and their cases are now pending in the Courts as well as in police;

(b) if so, the nature of their cases;

(c) the dates of their suspension; and

(d) the steps taken to dispose of their cases finally?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 21 Government Servants are under suspension; only 19 cases pending with the Court or the Police.

2 cases are under departmental enquiry.

(b) to (d). A statement with the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure, No. 66].

BRIDLE PATH IN MANIPUR

1085. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Manipur have allotted a sum of Rs. 50,000 from the Tribal Welfare Fund for the construction of a new bridle path in the hill areas during 1955-56;

(b) if so, the amount already utilised; and

(c) the mileage of the bridle path constructed in 1955-56?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No such amount was provided for the construction of a bridle path but a provision of Rs. 50,000 was made for the repair and maintenance of bridle paths in hill areas which has been nearly fully utilised.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

WAR SERVICE CANDIDATES

1086. Dr. Rama Rao: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing the various concessions admissible to war-service candidates and their dependents in regard to rehabilitation medical facilities, and appointment in Government services?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 67].

URBAN WELFARE PROJECTS

1087. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether final decision has been taken for establishment of Urban Welfare Projects during Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A target to establish one Urban Family Welfare Project in each State by the end of the Second Five Year Plan has been fixed. Under the scheme Industrial Co-operative Societies will be formed to run the industry. The Ministry of Commerce & Industry have agreed to give grants and loans for such industries. The choice of industry may, however, differ to suit local conditions and needs of each State.

WELFARE EXTENSION PROJECTS

1088. { Shri Ram Krishna: Shri Amar Singh Damar:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken for establishment of new welfare extension projects under the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A target to establish 1,320 welfare extension projects by the end of the Second Five Year Plan period has been fixed. This will provide on an average four welfare extension projects in each District including the average of one already established during the First Five Year Plan period. These projects are expected to cover about 23,000 villages and are estimated to cost about Rs. 18·6 crores out of which the Central Social Welfare Board will share 50%. In addition a jeep will be provided to every two projects in a District and the expenditure on this account during the Second Five Year Plan period is estimated at Rs. 40 lakhs.

ALLOY STEELS

1089. Shri Siddananjappa: Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes taken in hand by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research to make India self-sufficient in alloy steels; and

(b) the important decisions arrived at in the symposium on alloy steels recently arranged by the National Metallurgical Laboratory?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is attached. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 68.]

ROYALTY ON MINES

1090. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rate of royalty leviable on the mines leased out in Orissa is very low with the result that the Government of Orissa get negligible revenue on that account;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to increase the rate of royalty and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). No Sir, uniform rates of royalty for various minerals have been laid down in the Mineral Concession Rules which are applicable to all States in India. The rates have recently been revised and increased where increase was justifiable.

(c) Does not arise.

STUDY OF OCEANOGRAPHY

1091. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign students undergoing the course of Oceanography in the Andhra University;

(b) the facilities given to these students; and

(c) the number of Indian students studying Oceanography in foreign universities and the total amount spent on them by Government during 1955-56?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) None.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) None as far as Government of India is aware; the latter part does not arise.

चमार रेजीमेंट

१०९२. **श्री पी० एल० बांदपाल :** क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत महा-युद्ध में भारतीय सेना में एक चमार रेजीमेंट थी;

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या इस रेजीमेंट में केवल चमार सिपाही थे;

(ग) उस रेजीमेंट में कुल कितने सिपाही थे;

(घ) उसे क्यों भंग कर दिया गया;

(ङ) जब चमार रेजीमेंट को इस कारण भंग कर दिया गया कि उसका नाम एक विशेष जाति पर रखा गया था तो सेना की राजपूत, जाट, मरहठा, सिख, डोगरा और गोरखा रेजीमेंटों के नाम क्यों नहीं बदले गये; और

(च) क्या सरकार विशेष जातियों के आधार पर बनी इन रेजीमेंटों के नाम में परिवर्तन करना चाहती है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) ६७७ ।

(घ) युद्ध समाप्त होने पर चमार रेजीमेंट सेना में आम कमी होने के कारण तोड़ा गया था ।

(ङ) चमार रेजीमेंट किसी जाति-विशेष से सम्बन्ध रखने के कारण नहीं तोड़ा गया था । इसलिए राजपूत, जाट, मरहठा, सिख, डोगरा, और गोरखा रेजीमेंटों के नाम उस कारण-वश बदलने का प्रश्न उठता ही नहीं ।

(च) जी नहीं ।

Polytechnic and Vocational Institutions

1093. Shri Bheekha Bhai: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of polytechnic and vocational institutions run by the Central Government State-wise;

(b) the total number of students receiving training in these institutions; and

(c) the total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes trainees?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 69.]

Tribals in Tripura

1094. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families of Jumai tribals who have settled in Bhati Masmaria of Tripura;

(b) whether they applied to the authority concerned of Kailasahar Division of Tripura for being settled on that plot;

(c) whether it is a fact that settlement has been held up for a long time;

(d) if so, the reasons for it; and

(e) the steps that Government propose to take in this matter?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Sixty-three applications have been received and enquired into by responsible Government officers and settlement of the families is proceeding. The exact number of families already settled is not known.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) All the petitions have been examined and the selected families are being settled.

Teachers of Government School, Tripura

1095. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of teachers of the Government School, Tripura who applied for leave for appearing in the Intermediate and Degree Classes Examination this year; and

(b) whether it is a fact that no applicants were granted leave even without pay for this examination period?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) 7.

(b) No, Sir. It is not a fact.

Reserved Areas (Tripura)

1096. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any specified area or areas of land had been reserved for

the tribal people, in Tripura, by the Late Maharaja;

(b) whether it is a fact, that there had been a standing order of the Government of Tripura in those days, that no non-tribal people could be settled on those reserved areas;

(c) if so, when such order was cancelled and the reserved land made available for non-tribals; and

(d) the area or areas which were reserved for tribal people of Tripura?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) 2060 sq. miles were reserved for 5 classes of hill people by the Ruler out of which an area of 300 sq. miles was released by the Regent Maharani on 14th August 1948 for purposes of rehabilitation of displaced persons.

(d) Areas which were reserved for 5 classes of tribal people are shown hereunder :—

(In square miles)

Name of Sub-Division		Area Reserved	Area Released
1. Kailashahar	...	308	70
2. Khowai	...	110.412	75
3. Sadar	...	195	30
4. Amarpur		527	40
5. Udaipur		150	30
6. Belonia	...	198	45
7. Sabroom	...	160	10
	TOTAL	2,060	300

EXCISE DUTY ON DHOTIES

1697. { Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha: Babu Ramnarayan Singh:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the poor people will get relief by the exemption of excise duty on *dhoties* and *sarees* of coarse varieties in view of their production in negligible quantity; and

(b) the supply with reference to the production figures of different varieties of cloth for the months of November and December, 1955 ?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) The Honourable Member is presumably referring to the exclusion of coarse *dhoties* and *saris* from the recent increase of six pies per square yard in the exicse duty on Cotton Fabrics. The relief to the consumer by this exclusion is estimated at Rs. 5 lakhs for the current financial year.

(b) Figures of production of cotton fabrics of different varieties and *dhoties* and *sarees* packed for civil consumption during the months of November and December, 1955 are:

	November 1955 (in bales of 1500 yards)		December 1955	
	Total	Dhoties and sarees	Total	Dhoties and sarees
Superfine.	8,917	4,974	12,581	6,829
Fine.	12,510	5,806	16,495	7,889
Medium.	1,25,843	41,643	1,51,750	53,498
Coarse.	25,000	678	26,961	750

SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD

1098. Mulla Abdullabhai: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant-in-aid given so far by the Central Social Welfare Board to each institution in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) whether Government have received reports from these institutions regarding the progress of their activities?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) A statement giving the requisite information is attached. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 70].

(b) The Government of India do not receive any progress report from the institutions aided by the Central Social Welfare Board.

TRIBALS IN TRIPURA

1099. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount was allocated exclusively for the development of tribal people of Tripura in 1954-55 and 1955-56;

(b) if so, the amount spent so far;

(c) the nature of expenditure;

(d) whether Government propose to allocate any sum exclusively for the development of the Tribal people of Tripura for the year 1956-57; and

(e) if so, the amount allocated?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Rs. 5·00 lakhs and Rs. 12·04 lakhs were sanctioned to the Government of Tripura for the welfare of tribal people during the years 1954-55 and 1955-56 respectively.

(b) A sum of Rs. 5,15,068 was spent during the year 1954-55. As regards the expenditure incurred during 1955-56, it is too early to give the information as the accounts have not yet been closed.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 71].

(d) and (e). The allocation of funds for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in Tripura for the year 1956-57 will be made shortly after the schemes to be taken up during this year have been received from the State Government, examined and finalised.

REHABILITATION OF *Jhumias*

1100. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of *Jhumias* of Sonamura who applied during 1955 for rehabilitation in the Khas land within the *maujas* and Veluachar and Ashabari; and

(b) the steps taken so far in the matter?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

BORDER RAIDS IN TRIPURA

1101. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dacoities and other social crimes that have been committed in border areas of Tripura by persons from the other side of the border since 1953;

(b) whether it is a fact that the reserve forests in border-regions of Tripura are helpful in committing such crimes; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to stop the dacoities or crimes in the border areas of Tripura?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Dacoities	12	36	12	1
Other Social Crimes	3	4	1	1

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

CHECKPOSTS ON BENGAL BORDER

1102. Mulla Abdullabhai: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of checkposts on the Indo-Pakistan border in Bengal for preventing smuggling of goods; and

(b) the number of cases of smuggling that were detected during 1954 and 1955 ?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) There are 58 Customs checkposts including Land Customs Stations on the Indo-Pakistan border in Bengal for preventing smuggling of goods.

(b) The number of cases of smuggling detected during 1954 and 1955 was 15,454.

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENT PROCEEDINGS

1103. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which the Central Board of Revenue passed orders for transferring the assessment proceedings from one court to the other under Section 5(7-A) of the Indian Income-Tax Act during the year 1955;

(b) the number of cases in which such orders were appealed against in an appropriate court in India; and

(c) the number of cases in which the appropriate court upset the orders of the Central Board of Revenue?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) 1,131.

(b) Out of the above orders, five have been challenged in courts.

(c) Out of the above five orders challenged in courts, none has so far been set aside. [Recently, the Supreme Court set aside two orders of transfer but they were made by the Central Board of Revenue before 1-1-1955].

LIBRARIES IN MADHYA PRADESH

1104. Mulla Abdullabhai: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the details of the amounts utilised for the development of libraries during 1953-54 and 1954-55 by the Madhya Pradesh Government out of the grants given by the Centre?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): No grants were sanctioned during 1953-54. Details for 1954-55 are furnished in the enclosed statement. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 72].

MILITARY LANDS AND CANTONMENTS DIRECTORATE

1105. Shri G. P. Sinha: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) how many prosecutions were lodged after enquiry during 1955 against Gazetted Officers of (i) Military Lands and Cantonments Directorate and (ii) Lands, Hirings and Disposals Directorate; and

(b) how many such cases of Gazetted Officers for the same period are still under investigation?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) None.

(b) None.

IRON ORE

1106. Shri K. P. Tripathi: Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether prospecting has disclosed the existence of iron ore in Assam; and

(b) if so, where and its quality and estimated quantity?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Occurrences of iron ore have been recorded in the Lakhimpur and Sibsagar districts and in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills of Assam. Though the ores are widely distributed, they

seem to be of no industrial importance, as the quality is poor and quantity comparatively small.

OIL

1107. Shri G. L. Chaudhary: Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are not exploiting to the full capacity the oil resources of the country; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The oil resources of the country have not yet been fully explored. It is however, proposed to intensify the programme of oil exploration during the Second Five Year Plan.

The programme envisages the following activities :—

(A) *Exploration through Government Agency.*

(i) Work in Jaisalmer area (Rajasthan).

(ii) Work in Punjab and U.P.

(iii) Work in Cambay area, West Bengal and Madras coast.

(B) *Exploration in partnership with private agencies.*

(i) In some areas in Assam in partnership with Assam Oil Company.

(ii) In some areas in West Bengal in partnership with Standard Vacuum Oil Company.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

1108. Shri Deogam: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** to pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have invited schemes from State Governments for Supplementary programmes for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes, to be included in the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Bihar have submitted any scheme; and

(c) if so, the estimated cost of it?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) Rs. 17·87 crores.

Lok Sahayak Sena

1109. { Shri Ram Dass: / Shri Badshah Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of the *Lok Sahayak Sena* State-wise at present; and

(b) the number recruited or trained in 1954 and 1955 separately?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) and (b). The *Lok Sahayak Sena* was inaugurated on 1st May 1955. A statement showing the number of persons trained upto 31-3-1956 is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 73].

सोने की खानें

१११०. **श्री अमर सिंह डामर :** क्या **प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय भारत में सोने की कितनी खानों में काम हो रहा है और वे खानें कहां कहां हैं ?

प्राकृतिक संसाधन मंत्री (श्री के० डी० मालवीय) :

हट्टी की खानें (जिला रैचुर, हैदराबाद)

चैम्पियन रीफ की सोने की खानें, मैसूर की सोने की खानें, नन्दीद्रुग की खानें } (जिला कोलार, मैसूर)

राष्ट्रीय छात्र सेना

१११९. **श्री अमर सिंह डामर :** क्या **प्रति रक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५४-५५ में राष्ट्रीय छात्र सेना पर राज्य सरकारों ने कुल कितना व्यय किया; और

(ख) १९५५-५६ में नये केन्द्र खोले जाने के बारे में राज्य सरकारों ने कितनी प्रगति की है ?

प्रतिरक्षा संगठन मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : (क) १,१७,७२,१३६ रुपये ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

[देखिये परिशिष्ट ८, अनुबन्ध सं० ७४]

व्यपगत होने वाले केंद्रीय अनुदान

१११२. **श्री अमर सिंह डामर** : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या मध्यभारत के हरिजन आदिमजाति विभाग के व्यपगत केन्द्रीय अनुदानों के १९५२ से १९५५ तक (वर्षवार) प्रतिवेदन राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त होते रहे हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : जी नहीं ।

Foreign Insurance Companies

1113. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri R. P. Garg:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the total amount of Insurance premia sent out of India to foreign Insurance Companies during 1955 on account of:

(i) General Insurance ;

(ii) Marine Insurance ; and

(iii) Life Insurance ?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): The figures for the year 1955 are not available.

Presentation of Books to Foreign Countries

1114. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri R. P. Garg:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have presented some Indian books to foreign countries during 1955;

(b) if so, the names of such countries; and

(c) their number and the subjects to which they relate?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes.

(b) British Guiana, British West Indies, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Fiji, Germany, Jamaica, Madagascar, Nepal, Pakistan, U.K. and the U.S.S.R.

(c) 1,572 books on Indian Education, Economics, Fiction, Literature, History, Politics, Philosophy, Religion, Biography, Auto-Biography, Art and Architecture, Dance, Drama, Theatre, Music, Painting and general books relating to development projects of India.

Inspection of Banks

1115. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri R. P. Garg:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Banks inspected by the Reserve Bank of India during 1955-56; and

(b) the results thereof?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) During 1955-56 (1st April, 1955 to 31st March, 1956) 30 Scheduled Banks were inspected by the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) It will not be in the public interest to disclose the name of the banks inspected and the action taken or proposed to be taken on the results thereof, in each individual case. In every case of inspection under section 35 of the Banking Companies Act, a copy of the report has to be forwarded to the Bank. If there are no defects in the working of the

banks, the reports are sent only for information while if there are any defects which require the attention of the banks, the reports are sent to them for information and necessary action or for comments. In case the bank's position is unsatisfactory, but not irretrievable, conditions with regard to the expenditious eradication of the features observed are imposed on the working of the bank. If the bank's financial position is beyond repair, adverse action like refusal of a licence under section 22 of the Act or exclusion from the Second Schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, etc. is resorted to. In every case, the Reserve Bank of India try to help the Banks in putting things in order and to apply, where necessary, timely and effective remedial measures. If need arises, the Reserve Bank of India recommends to Government the temporary exemptions from the operation of the Banking Companies Act and tenders advice involving transfer of assets and liabilities from one company to the other where amalgamations are not considered desirable.

MANAGING AGENCY CONCERNS

1116. { Sardar Iqbal Singh: / Shri R. P. Garg:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the managing agency concerns operating at present in Punjab and Pepsu;

(b) their total paid-up capital; and

(c) the paid-up capital invested at present in the Industrial Sector in these States?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) to (c). The following statements are laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 75].

(i) and (ii). Two separate statements showing the names of managing agency companies incorporated and at work as on the 31st March, 1955 in Punjab and P.E.P.S.U. and their total paid-up capital.

(iii) A statement showing the total paid-up capital of joint stock companies incorporated and at work as on the 31st March, 1955 in these States.

SMUGGLED GOLD

1117. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the quantity of gold confiscated during the year 1955-56 on the West Pakistan border?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): The quantity of gold confiscated during the year 1955-56 on the West Pakistan border was 416 tolas approximately.

SHIPPING FREIGHT

1118. { Sardar Iqbal Singh: / Shri R. P. Garg:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of freight earned by Indian ships in coastal and overseas trade during the years 1954-55 and 1955-56; and

(b) the percentage it bears to the total amount spent by the country on account of freight during this period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House when obtained.

BYE-ELECTIONS

1119. { Sardar Iqbal Singh: / Shri R. P. Garg:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bye-elections to the State Legislatures and the Lok Sabha held since the 13th July, 1955; and

(b) the number of votes polled by the main All-India Parties separately?

The Minister of Law and Miniority Affairs (Shri Biswas): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and

will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

GRANTS FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1120. { Sardar Iqbal Singh: / Shri R. P. Garg:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Universities which have received grants for the development of Scientific and Technical Education since 1952; and

(b) the amount given in each case?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 76].

AFRICAN STUDENTS

1121. { Sardar Iqbal Singh: / Shri R. P. Garg:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of African students who are prosecuting their studies in India at present under the various Government of India Scholarships Schemes; and

(b) the names of countries they belong to?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) 166.

(b) 1. British East Africa. 2. Ethiopia. 3. Egypt. 4. Gold-Coast. 5. Nigeria. 6. Northern Rodesia. 7. Nyasaland. 8. South Africa. 9. Southern Rodesia. 10. Sudan and 11. Trust Territories.

IRON ORE MINES

1122. { Sardar Iqbal Singh: / Shri R. P. Garg:

Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Iron Ore Mines which were working in 1955; and

(b) the names of the places where these are situated with the total production for that year?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

MULTIPURPOSE SCHOOLS

1123. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the number of multipurpose schools established State-wise since 3rd September, 1955 in pursuance of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Reorganisation Commission?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): The relevant information is being collected from the States concerned and will be furnished later.

INCOME-TAX DEPARTMENT

1124. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Income Tax authorities have asked for more staff;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the same; and

(c) the present strength of the staff and quantum of workload in the Income Tax Department?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) and (b). No specific request for more staff in the Income-tax Department has been received.

(c) The present strength of staff and quantum of workload in the Income-tax Department is as follows :—

Staff

Commissioners of Income-tax.	15
Asstt. Commissioners.	148
Income-tax Officers including Training Reserve, Public Ralations Officer and *Ad hoc* recruits.	1,555
Inspectors.	758
Ministerial including Notice Servers.	9597
Class IV staff.	3,857

Workload in Income-tax Department.

	No. of assessments for disposal during 1955-56.	Disposal up to 29-2-56.	Balance on 29-2-56
Current cases.	7,36,762	3,97,955	3,38,807
Sec. 34 cases.	29,990	19,259	10,731
Arrear cases.	6,30,978	3,66,887	2,64,091
Other re-opened cases.	5,718	4,320	1,399
E.P.T. cases.	1,177	286	891
B.P.T. cases.	627	248	379
TOTAL.	14,05,253	7,88,955	6,16,298

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

1125. Shri Deogam: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent during 1955-56 on the execution of development schemes in Bihar for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes out of the Central Grant-in-aid sanctioned for the purpose;

(b) whether any portion of the amount lapsed;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof;

(d) the amount allowed to lapse during 1954-55; and

(e) whether this amount was later made available for the purpose of the welfare schemes?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The accounts of 1955-56 are not yet closed. It is, therefore, not possible to give the actual amount spent by the State Government in this regard.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

(d) Rs. 2·44 lakhs.

(e) An additional grant was sanctioned to the State Government during 1955-56, keeping in view the short-fall in expenditure during the proceeding years of the First Five Year Plan.

पन्ना की हीरे की खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण

११२६. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या **प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि सरकार निकट भविष्य में पन्ना की हीरे की खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहती है ?

प्राकृतिक संसाधन मंत्री (श्री० के० डी० मालवीय) : सरकार का विचार है कि ये खानें प्रत्यक्ष सरकार के नियन्त्रण में ले आनी चाहिये ।

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

S.Q. No.	*Subject*	Columns
1504	National Book Trust	2377-79
1505	Cultural Mission to Middle East	2379-80
1507	Non-Indian Officers	2380-81
1508	Surplus Camping Grounds	2381-83
1509	Transport Services	2383-84
1510	Educational Qualifications for Recruitment in Government Service.	2384-85
1511	Coke	2385-86
1512	Oil Prospecting in Jaisalmer	2386-87
1513	Folk Dance Festival	2387-89
1514	Cultural Agreements	2389-90
1515	Flood Relief	2390-91
1518	Censorship	2391-93
1519	Assam Relief Measures	2393-95
1521	Higher Secondary Schools	2395
1523	Shri Ram Krishna Dalmia	2395-96
1524	Industrial Finance Corporation	2396-98
1528	Loss of Government Securities	2398-2400
1530	Oil Exploration	2400-01
1532	Retirement Age Concession	2401-02
1533	Arrears of pay to former I. N. A. Personnel	2402-04
1534	Art Gallery	2404-06
1535	Foreign Missionaries	2406-07
1536	Andaman Islands Mobile Dispensary	2407-08
1537	Indo-Iranian Cultural Agreement	2408-09
1538	Land in Lamphel Pat-Manipur	2409-11

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

1506	Cultural Delegation from Denmark	2411
1516	Cultural Relations with Sweden	2411
1517	Nagarjunakonda Excavations	2411-12
1520	All India Council for Technical Education	2412
1522	Scheduled Areas	2412-13
1525	National Defence Academy	2413
1526	Tribals in Tripura	2413-14
1527	Cost Accountants	2414
1529	Local Allowances in Assam	2414
1539	Backward Classes Advisory Board	2415
1540	Jhumia Rehabilitation	2415
1541	Buddha Jayanti Celebrations	2415-16
1542	Aid from U. S. A.	2416
1543	Part 'C' States	2416
U.S.Q. No.		
1070	Rock Phosphate	2417
1071	Overseas Scholarships	2417
1072	Water Supply in Port Blair	2417
1073	Emergency Relief Organisation Scheme	2417-18
1074	Visas to foreign students	2418

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U. S. Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
1075	Foreigners in India	2418
1076	Grants-in-aid to States	2419
1077	Industrial Finance Corporation	2419-20
1078	Peshwas' Palace, Poona	2420
1079	U. N. Technical Assistance programme	2420-21
1080	Bleeching clay	2421
1081	Foreign technicians for Oil-boring	2421-22
1082	Manganese Mines	2422
1083	Tribal Students	2422
1084	Manipur Government Servants	2423
1085	Bridle path in Manipur	2423
1086	War Service candidates	2424
1087	Urban Welfare Projects	2424
1088	Welfare Extension Projects	2424-25
1089	Alloy Steels	2425
1090	Royalty on Mines	2425-26
1091	Study of Oceanography	2426
1092	Chamar Regiment	2426-27
1093	Polytechnic and Vocational Institutions.	2427
1094	Tribals in Tripura	2427-28
1095	Teachers of Government School, Tripura	2428
1096	Reserved Areas (Tripura)	2429
1097	Excise Duty on Dhoties	2429-30
1098	Social Welfare Board	2431
1099	Tribals in Tripura	2431-32
1100	Rehabilitation of Jhumias	2432
1101	Border raids in Tripura	2432-33
1102	Checkposts on Bengal Border	2433
1103	Income Tax Assessment Proceedings.	2433-34
1104	Libraries in Madhya Pradesh	2434
1105	Military lands and Cantonments Directorate	2434
1106	Iron Ore	2434-35
1107	Oil	2435
1108	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	2435-36
1109	Lok Sahayak Sena	2436
1110	Gold Mines	2436
1111	National Cadet Corps	2436-37
1112	Lapsed Central Grants	2437
1113	Foreign Insurance Companies	2437
1114	Presentation of books to Foreign Countries	2437-38
1115	Inspection of Banks	2438-39
1116	Managing Agency concerns	2439-40
1117	Smuggled Gold	2440
1118	Shipping Freight	2440
1119	Bye-Elections	2440-41

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS— *Contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
1120	Grants for Scientific and Technical Education . .	2441
1121	African Students .	2441
1122	Iron Ore Mines .	2441-42
1123	Multipurpose Schools	2442
1124	Income-Tax Department . . .	2442-44
1125	Welfare of Scheduled Tribes . . .	2443-44
1126	Nationalisation of Panna Diamond Mines . . .	2444

GIPN—S—3—87 Lok Sabha—28-2-56—340.

Tuesday,
17th April, 1956

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIA
NEW DELHI

SIX ANNAS (INLAND) TWO SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

CONTENTS

[*Part II Debates, Volume III—28th March to 17th April, 1956*]

No. 31—Wednesday, 28th March, 1956

	COLUMNS
Motions for adjournment—	
Insult to special Envoy of India at Karachi on Pakistan Republic day	3587–94
Arrest of a Member	3594–95
Release of a Member on Bail	3595–96
Business of the House	3596,3598–99, 3710–14
Papers laid on the Table—	
President's Assent to Bills	3596
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	3596–97
Forty-eighth Report	3597
Correction of Answer to Starred Question	3597–98
Demands for Grants	3600–3708
Demand No. 22—Tribal Areas	3600–3708
Demand No. 23—External Affairs	3600–3708
Demand No. 24—State of Pondicherry	3601–3708
Demand No. 25—Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of External Affairs	3601–3708
Demand No. 119—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs	3601–3708
Budget (Travancore-Cochin) 1956-57	3708–09
Daily Digest	3715–18

No. 32—Thursday, 29th March, 1956

Papers laid on the Table	3719
Calling attention to matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Re Condition of Hindus in East Pakistan and migration there from	3719–20
Business of the House	3720
Demands for Grants	3720–76
Demand No. 22—Tribal Areas	3720–75
Demand No. 23—External Affairs	3720–75
Demand No. 24—State of Pondicherry	3720–76
Demand No. 25—Miscellaneous expenditure under the Ministry of External Affairs	3720–76
Demand No. 119—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs	3720–76
Resolution *re*: President's Prolcamation *re*: Travancore–Cochin	3776–3854
Demands for Grants on Account—Travancore-Cochin	3853–61
Travancore-Cochin Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill	3861–62
Daily Digest	3863–64

No. 33—*Saturday*, 31*st March*, 1956

	COLUMNS
Arrest and conviction of a Member	3865
Motion for adjournment—	
Fast of Shri Balram Das Tandon	3866–70
Demands for Grants	3865–66, 3870–3957
Demand No. 92—Ministry of Rehabilitation	3870–3957
Demand No. 93—Expenditure on Displaced persons	3870–3957
Demand No. 94—Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Rehabilitation	3871–3957
Demand No. 139—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation	3871–3957
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—Forty-eighth Report	3957
Resolution *re*: Fixing a Target date for Prohibition	3957–81
Resolution *re*: Appointment of a Committee on Industrial and Commercial State Undertakings	3982–4010
Daily Digest	4011–12

No. 34—*Monday*, 2*nd April*, 1956

President's assent to Bills	4013
Petition *re*: Proceedings of Legislatures (Protection of publication) Bill	4013
Demands for Grants	4014–4144
Demand No. 92—Ministry of Rehabilitation	4014–94
Demand No. 93—Expenditure on Displsaced persons	4014–95
Demand No. 94—Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Rehabilitation	4014–95
Demand No. 139—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation	4014–95
Demand No. 67—Ministry of Irrigation and Power	4095–4144
Demand No. 68—Multipurpose River Schemes	4096–4144
Demand No. 69—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power	4096–4144
Demand No. 134—Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes	4096–4144
Demand No. 135—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power	4096–4144
Daily Digest	4145–46

No. 35—*Tuesday*, 3*rd April*, 1956

Papers laid on the Table	4147
Correction of Answer to Unstarred Question	4147
Demands for Grants	4148–4262
Demand No. 67—Ministry of Irrigation and Power	4148–4247
Demand No. 68—Multipurpose River Schemes	4148–4248

	Columns
Demand No. 69—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. . . .	4148-4248
Demand No. 134—Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes	4148-4248
Demand No. 135—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power	4148-42 8
Demand No. 47—Ministry of Health	4249-62
Demand No. 48—Medical Services	4249-62
Demand No. 49—Public Health	4249-62
Demand No. 50—Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Health	4250-62
Demand No. 130—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health .	4250-62
Daily Digest .	4263-64

No. 36—Wednesday, 4th April, 1956

Paper laid on the Table	4265
Petitions *re*: Report of States Reorganisation Commission.	4265
Demands for Grants	4265-4396
Demand No. 47—Ministry of Health	4265-4318
Demand No. 48—Medical Services	4265-4319
Demand No. 49—Public Health	4265-4319
Demand No. 50—Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Health	4265-4319
Demand No. 130—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health	4265-4319
Demand No. 101—Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply .	4320-96
Demand No. 102—Supplies	4320-96
Demand No. 103—Other Civil Works	4320-96
Demand No. 104—Stationery and Printing	4320-96
Demand No. 105—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply . .	4321-96
Demand No. 143—New Delhi Capital Outlay	4321-96
Demand No. 144—Capital Outlay on Buildings	4321-96
Demand No. 145—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply	4321-96
Daily Digest	4397-98

No. 37—Thursday, 5th April, 1956

Demands for Grants	4399-4534
Demand No. 101—Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply .	4399-4417
Demand No. 102—Supplies	4399-4417
Demand No. 103—Other Civil Works	4399-4417
Demand No. 104—Stationery and Printing	4399-4417

	Columns
Demand No. 105—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply	4399–4417
Demand No. 143—New Delhi Capital Outlay	4399-4418
Demand No. 144—Capital Outlay on Buildings	4399–4418
Demand No. 145—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply	4399–4418
Demand No. 87—Ministry of Production	4421–4534
Demand No. 88—Salt	4421–4534
Demand No. 89—Other Organisations under the Ministry of Production	4421–4534
Demand No. 90—Government Collieries	4421–4534
Demand No. 91—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Production	4422–4534
Demand No. 138—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Production	4422–4534
Daily Digest	4535–36

No. 38—*Friday, 6th April,* 1956

Papers laid on the Table	4537–38
Estimates Committee—	
Twenty-fourth Report	4538
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill	4538–39
Delay in distribution of Annual Reports of Certain Ministries	4539–41
Demands for Grants	4541–4616
Demand No. 87—Ministry of Production	4541–53
Demand No. 88—Salt	4541–53
Demand No. 89—Other Organisation under the Ministry of Production	4541–54
Demand No. 90—Government Collieries	4541–54
Demand No. 91—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Production	4541–54
Demand No. 138—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Production	4541–54
Demand No. 78—Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research	4555–4616
Demand No. 79—Survey of India	4555–4616
Demand No. 80—Botanical Survey	4555–4616
Demand No. 81—Zoological Survey	4555–4616
Demand No. 82—Geological Survey	4556–4616
Demand No. 83—Mines	4556–4616
Demand No. 84—Scientific Research	4556–4616
Demand No. 85—Exploration of oil and natural gas	4556–4616
Demand No. 86—Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research	4556–4616
Demand No. 137—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research	4557–4616
Child Sanyas Diksha Restraint Bill	4616

	Columns
Proceedings of Legislatures (Protection of Publication) Bill—	
Motions to consider and to refer to Select Committee	4616–59
Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Section 429)—	
Motion to consider	4689–72
Daily Digest	4673–76

No. 39—Monday, 9th April, 1956

Paper laid on the Table	4677
Delay in distribution of Annual Reports of certain Ministries	4677–80
Demands for Grants	4680–4822
Demand No. 78—Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research	4680–4702
Demand No. 79—Survey of India	4680–4703
Demand No. 80—Botanical Survey	4680–4703
Demand No. 81—Zoological Survey	4680–4703
Demand No. 82—Geological Survey	4680–4703
Demand No. 83—Mines	4680–4703
Demand No. 84—Scientific Research	4680–4703
Demand No. 85—Exploration of Oil and Natural Gas	4680–4704
Demand No. 86—Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research	4680–4704
Demand No. 137—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research	4680–4704
Demand No. 42—Ministry of Food and Agriculture	4705–4819
Demand No. 43—Forest	4705–4820
Demand No. 44—Agriculture	4705–4820
Demand No. 45—Civil Veterinary Services	4705–4820
Demand No. 46—Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture	4705–4820
Demand No. 127—Capital Outlay on Forests	4706–4820
Demand No. 128—Purchases of Foodgrains	4706–4820
Demand No. 129—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture	4706–4822
Daily Digest	4823–24

No. 40—Tuesday, 10th April, 1956

Demands for Grants	4825–4958
Demand No. 70—Ministry of Labour	4826–4933
Demand No. 71—Chief Inspector of Mines	4826–4934
Demand No. 72—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Labour	4826–4934
Demand No. 73—Employment Exchanges and Resettlement	4826–4934
Demand No. 74—Civil Defence	4827–4934

	Columns
Demand No. 136—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of labour	4827–4934
Demand No. 51—Ministry of Home Affairs	4935–58
Demand No. 52—Cabinet	4935–58
Demand No. 53—Delhi	4935–58
Demand No. 54—Police	4936–58
Demand No. 55—Census	4936–58
Demand No. 56—Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers	4936–58
Demand No. 57—Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4936–58
Demand No. 58—Kutch	4936–58
Demand No. 59—Manipur	4937–58
Demand No. 60—Tripura	4937–58
Demand No. 61—Relations with States	4937–58
Demand No. 62—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs	4937–58
Demand No. 131—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs	4937–58
Daily Digest	4959–60

No. 41—Wednesday, 11th April, 1956

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Forty-ninth Report	4961
Demands for Grants	4961–5110
Demand No. 51—Ministry of Home Affairs	4961–5110
Demand No. 52—Cabinet	4961–5110
Demand No. 53—Delhi	4961–5110
Demand No. 54—Police	4961–5110
Demand No. 55—Census	4961–5110
Demand No. 56—Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers	4961–5110
Demand No. 57—Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4961–5110
Demand No. 58—Kutch	4961–5110
Demand No. 59—Manipur	4961–5110
Demand No. 60—Tripura	4961–5110
Demand No. 61—Relations with States	4961–5110
Demand No. 62—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs	4961–5110
Demand No. 131—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs	4961–5110
Daily Digest	5111–12

No. 42—Thursday, 12th April, 1956

	Columns
Demands for Grants	5113–5232
Demand No. 51—Ministry of Home Affairs	5113–28
Demand No. 52—Cabinet	5113–29
Demand No. 53—Delhi	5113–29
Demand No. 54—Police	5113–29
Demand No. 55—Census	5113–29
Demand No. 56—Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers	5113–29
Demand No. 57—Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5113–29
Demand No. 58—Kutch	5113–30
Demand No. 59—Manipur	5113–30
Demand No. 60—Tripura	5113–30
Demand No. 61—Relations with States	5113–30
Demand No. 62—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs	5113–30
Demand No. 131—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs	5113–31
Demand No. 66—Ministry of Iron and Steel	5132–94
Demand No. 133—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Iron and Steel	5132–94
Demand No. 1—Ministry of Commerce and Industry	5194–5232
Demand No. 2—Industries	5195–5232
Demand No. 3—Commercial Intelligence and Statistics	5195–5232
Demand No. 4—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry	5195–5232
Demand No. 113—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry	5195–5232
Papers laid on the Table	5182
Daily Digest	5233–34

No. 43—Saturday, 14th April, 1956

Correction of Answer to Short Notice Question	5235–37
Demands for Grants	5237–5303
Demand No. 1—Ministry of Commerce and Industry	5237–5303
Demand No. 2—Industries	5237–5303
Demand No. 3—Commercial Intelligence and Statistics	5237–5303
Demand No. 4—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry	5237–5303
Demand No. 113—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry	5237–5303
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—Forty-ninth Report	5303–04

	Columns
Resolution *re*: Appointment of a Committee on Industrial and Commercial State Undertakings	5304–56
Resolution *re*: Nationalisation of Banks	5356
Daily Digest	5357–58
No. 44—Monday, 16th April, 1956	
Motion for Adjournment—	
Alleged Lathi Charge by Delhi Police.	5359–65
Business of the House	5365–66
President's Assent to Bill	5366
Life Insurance Corporation Bill	5366
Demands for Grants—	5366
Demand No. 1—Ministry of Commerce and Industry	5366–5498
Demand No. 2—Industries	5366–86
Demand No. 3—Commercial Intelligence and Statistics	5366-86
Demand No. 4—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry	5366–86
Demand No. 113—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry	5366–86
Demand No. 17—Ministry of Education	5366–86
Demand No. 18—Archaeology	5387–5482
Demand No. 19—Other Scientific Departments	5387–5483
Demand No. 20—Education	5387–5483
Demand No. 21—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Education	5387–5483
Demand No. 118—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education	5388–5483
Demand No. 26—Ministry of Finance	5388–5483
Demand No. 27—Customs	5484–98
Demand No. 28—Union Excise Duties	5484–98
Demand No. 29—Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax and Estate Duty	5484–98
Demand No. 30—Opium	5484–98
Demand No. 31—Stamps	5485–98
Demand No. 32—Payment to other Governments, Departments etc. on account of the Administration of Agency Subjects and Management of Treasuries	5485–98
Demand No. 33—Audit	5485–98
Demand No. 34—Currency	5485–98
Demand No. 35—Mint	5485–98
Demand No. 36—Territorial and Political Pensions	5486-98
Demand No. 37—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	5486-98
Demand No. 38—Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance	5486–98

	Columns
Demand No. 39—Grants-in-aid to States	5486–98
Demand No. 40—Miscellaneous Adjustments, between the Union and State Governments	5487–98
Demand No. 41—Pre-partition Payments	5487–98
Demand No. 120—Capital Outlay on the India Security Press	5487–98
Demand No. 121—Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage	5487–98
Demand No. 122—Capital Outlay on Mints	5487–98
Demand No. 123—Commuted Value of Pensions	5488–98
Demand No. 124—Payments to Retrenched Personnel	5488–98
Demand No. 125—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance	5488–98
Demand No. 126—Loans and Advances by the Central Government	5488–98
Daily Digest	5499–5500

No. 45, *Tuesday*, 17*th April*, 1956

Business Advisory Committee—	
Thirty-second Report	5501
Correction of Answers to Starred Questions	5501–04
Demands for Grants	5504–5612
Demand No. 26—Ministry of Finance	5504–5603
Demand No. 27—Customs	5504–5603
Demand No. 28—Union Excise Duties	5504–5603
Demand No. 29—Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax and Estate Duty	5504–5603
Demand No. 30—Opium	5504–5604
Demand No. 31—Stamps	5504–5604
Demand No. 32—Payments to other Governments, Departments etc. on account of the Administration of Agency Subjects and Management of Treasuries	5504–5604
Demand No. 33—Audit	5504–5604
Demand No. 34—Currency	5504–5604
Demand No. 35—Mint	5504–5604
Demand No. 36—Territorial and Political Pensions	5504–5604
Demand No. 37—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	5504–5605
Demand No. 38—Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Finance	5504–5605
Demand No. 39—Grants-in-aid to States	5504–5605
Demand No. 40—Miscellaneous Adjustments, between the Union and State Governments	5504–5605
Demand No. 41—Pre-partition Payments	5504–5605
Demand No. 120—Capital Outlay on the India Security Press	5504–5605
Demand No. 121—Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage	5504–5606

	Columns
Demand No. 122—Capital Outlay on Mints	5504–5606
Demand No. 123—Commuted Value of Pensions	5504–5606
Demand No. 124—Payments to Retrenched Personnel	5504–5606
Demand No. 125—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance	5504–5607
Demand No. 126—Loans and Advances by the Central Government	5504–5607
Demand No. 63—Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	5607–10
Demand No. 64—Broadcasting	5607–10
Demand No. 65—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	5607–10
Demand No. 132—Capital Outlay on Broadcasting	5607–10
Demand No. 75—Ministry of Law	5607–10
Demand No. 76—Administration of Justice	5607–11
Demand No. 77—Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Law	5607–11
Demand No. 106—Department of Atomic Energy	5607–11
Demand No. 107—Atomic Energy Research	5607–11
Demand No. 146—Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy	5607–11
Demand No. 108—Department of Parliamentary Affairs	5607–12
Demand No. 109—Lok Sabha	5607–12
Demand No. 110—Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Lok Sabha	5607–12
Demand No. 111—Rajya Sabha	5607–12
Demand No. 112—Secretariat of the Vice President	5607–12
Finance Bill—	
Motion to consider	5612–20
Daily Digest	5621–22

GIPN—S. V—45 Lok Sabha/56—5-4-57—840.

Acc. No. 22284
Dated 11.3.2015

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, 17th April 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Half Past Ten of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See Part I*)

11.30 A.M.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRTY-SECOND REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala—Bhatinda): I beg to present the Thirty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

CORRECTION OF ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: Now, there is a statement to be made by Shri K. D. Malaviya, correcting the reply given to a supplementary on a starred question. The Minister is absent.

Now, Shri B. R. Bhagat.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): With your permission, I wish to make a correction in the reply that I gave to one of the supplementaries arising out of a starred question No. 203 asked by Shri T. B. Vittal Rao on 23rd February 1956. To his question whether a separate enquiry will be conducted for going into the question of the cost of living index of the middle classes, I replied that the family budget enquiries in regard to the working classes are only a part of the whole scheme, and that the compilations of entire cost of living index for the whole country include all the sections of the community of all sectors of our economy. The correct position, however, is that at present, it is intended to compile all-India cost of living index numbers only for the working classes, middle classes, agricultural labourers, and cultivators, and not for all sections of the community of all sectors of our economy.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of order. I would request you to examine the position which I had adumbrated the day before yesterday. When a Minister corrects his earlier answer, then his corrected answer becomes, as it were the original answer to the question, and therefore it should be subject to further questions, in the light of this correct answer to the question. I hope you will examine this position and allow supplementaries on the reply, corrected at a later date.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection. As a matter of fact, if this answer had been given earlier, hon. Members would have had opportunities to put supplementary questions. I fully realise that position, and I understand the difficulties of hon. Members if suddenly corrections are made, without the question being in the hands of the hon. Members now, and without their having also the benefit of the answers already given not only to that particular supplementary but also to the other supplementaries, for there may be some questions which may have relevance. I do not think it is useful to allow supplementary questions on this correction only.

Therefore, I would suggest that I shall take this into consideration, and if any supplementaries arise out of this correction, I shall give them preference. When questions are put, one or two such questions, which arise out of the correction made to answers already given, I shall try to accommodate them, and certainly give opportunities to hon. Members to put supplementary questions arising out of the correction, if they are tabled as substantive questions.

Shri Kamath: On a point of clarification of parliamentary functions and powers....

Mr. Speaker: I shall consider this matter.

Shri Kamath: In addition, the question whose answer is to be corrected appears in the Order Paper of the day. Those of us who are interested have come prepared, by referring to the

[Shri Kamath]

earlier question and the earlier answers, to put supplementaries to the corrected answer.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): There should be prior notice.

Mr. Speaker: I do not want to take away the time of the House. Hon. Members may consider this other point. The question list is printed some days in advance, and the Minister is given notice after the questions are printed. So, it would be too late to include those questions also, to which wrong answers had been given earlier. These are all matters which I shall consider.

Shri Kamath: It is there on the Order Paper.

Mr. Speaker: I shall consider it.

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): I have a correction to make. While answering a supplementary....

Mr. Speaker: The Minister must first of all tell the House why he was not in his seat when he was called earlier.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I apologise to the House. I was called outside, and so I had gone there.

Mr. Speaker: He must have said that first. What I would insist upon is this. When an hon. Member is called, whether he is a Minister or otherwise, he is not in his seat at that time, but he comes later and when I am proceeding to some other item, suddenly stands up and proceeds with his item, as if there is no other person in charge here to call him; I do not want that such a thing should happen.

When the Minister got up, he must have asked for the permission of the Chair to correct the mistake that had been made, and thereafter for permission to speak.

Now, Shri K. D. Malaviya.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I apologise to the House for my absence. But I had sought your permission while standing up earlier.

While answering a supplementary put by Shri V. P. Nayar on starred question No. 531 asked in the Lok Sabha on 7th March 1956, my colleague Sardar Majithia, on my behalf, gave the following reply:

> "As I said, this Ministry has got no further information about it excepting this. There is also some material available in Yernad taluk in Malabar, but the results have still not come in, although on a preliminary enquiry I can say that they are encouraging."

The words 'are encouraging' stated therein should be 'were not encouraging'.

Shri Kamath: Diametrically opposite answer.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Finance. Out of 6 hours allotted for the Demands of this Ministry, 30 minutes have already been availed of, and 5 hours and 30 minutes now remain.

Hon. Members may hand over the numbers of the cut motions at the Table, if they have not already done so.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena was in possession of the House. So, he may continue his speech now.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): Will you kindly permit me to remind you of a promise that was held out by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that time will be found in the third week of this month for the discussion of the Travancore-Cochin budget. That promise has gone under-ground, it appears.

Mr. Speaker: The Business Advisory Committee have looked into this matter, and they have recommended some time for it. It will be coming up.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena (Lucknow Distt. *cum* Bara Banki Distt.): When the House adjourned yesterday, I was referring to the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission, stressing the need for economy in expenditure, particularly non-developmental expenditure. I had pointed out that their report has mentioned that out of every one rupee that was spent, 9¼ annas were spent on non-developmental expenditure, 3 annas on social services, and only the

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

balance of 3½ annas on economic investment expenditure. The Minister had assured the House that a high-powered committee was being appointed to go into this question. But my contention was that he was not serious about it, because if he were serious, he would have taken into account the savings that would result from the economies that will be effected by this committee.

Only the other day he had delivered a long speech before the planning forum. Although he had said there that the more advice he received, the more confused he became, I feel that the more he and the other members of Government speak about the Plan, they make confusion worse confounded. He had pointed out that the expenditure was likely to go up by another Rs. 400 crores, perhaps due to the payment of subsidies for Ambar Charkha or to other expenses. Besides, this he had also said that Rs. 400 crores was the optimum that he was expecting from foreign aid, as against Rs. 800 crores provided for it. On the top of this all was a sum of Rs. 400 crores, for which there was no provision.

And yet the Minister had never mentioned a word about economies. If he were really serious, he should have said that he was looking into that question. But we find that he is not looking in that direction at all. I realise that his task is a difficult one, and I sympathise with him. I submit that he is becoming confused, only because he is looking in a particular direction.

All the time, he is looking in the direction of raising taxes even on essential articles. And not only that, but he depends upon foreign aid and deficit financing. I am one of those who do not believe in that. I believe, as the Taxation Enquiry Commission have suggested, that there is surplus labour in this country, and we could explore the possibilities of utilising that surplus labour. But I submit that more than a year has passed, and yet no steps have been taken in that direction.

I had submitted a proposal for labour levy by means of which we could raise about Rs. 500 crores during the Plan period. But nothing has come out. I know that the Prime Minister has taken a little interest in it and it has been circulated to State Governments. But I think it should have been the first concern of the Finance Ministry to have considered the possibilities of this and the possibilities of effecting economies.

In regard to effecting economies, I have already submitted a note. Here I may point out briefly the heads under which they could be effected. It is not only a question of retrenching personnel of low salary. But there are high salaried personnel. We know that the other day our sister, Shrimati Maniben Patel, informed us that there were 8 or 9 Secretaries in 1947, but now there are about 51 or thereabouts including Secretaries, Additional Secretaries, Advisers and others enjoying the same status as Secretaries. Not only this. Many of the officers are being paid special pay. There is the item of staff cars. There is an item of contingencies. My suggestion that in respect of the contingency provision alone, there could be a cut of 50 per cent. and the Ministries could be asked to come back, if necessary, for a supplementary demand. They could be told that there could be no harm in this. But nothing is being done in that direction.

Then there is the question of contracts. The income-tax department presumes that the contractors make at least 20 per cent. profit on their contracts. I think this is wrong. I had pointed this out to the officers of the Ministry, but they said : 'We are giving by one hand and we are taking by the other'. But I know that they also realise that we are not getting exactly what we are giving them. So for any contractor to make more than 10 per cent on public contracts and thus take away substantial slice of the money that is going to be spent on contracts is, I think, highly unsatisfactory, and steps should be taken to remedy it.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): From where will election funds come ?

Shri Mohanlal Saksena : There is no question of election funds. After all, it is not individuals but it is ideas, it is leadership that matters. Unfortunately, our friends on the other side have neither leadership nor following.

Shri Kamath : What happened at Agra yesterday ?

Shri Mohanlal Saksena : I know we lost there because of our policies. But I know the time will come when the country has to choose between one party and another. In an individual case, they might vote in one way or the other. But

[Shri Mohanlal Saksena]

when it is a question of handing over the government of the country to an established party, to leaders who command the confidence of the country, I know the Congress is bound to come back to power, though it may be with a smaller majority than it is today (*Interruptions*).

Shri Kamath: Smaller majority. Quite right. You tell the truth.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: I am not a prophet, but I speak out as I feel and mean what I say.

I was submitting that we have to effect economies. We have to proceed with these measures of economy immediately. It need not await the appointment of the Committee. There is the question of special pay. If there are any officers who are paid on the same scale as those officers who have been guaranteed under the Constitution, why should they be so paid?

There is another thing. I do not know whether the hon. Finance Minister is aware of it. In the disposals department, they have arbitration proceedings. Arbitrators are appointed, ex-Judges who are paid on a daily basis at the rate of Rs. 400 or Rs. 500. Lawyers are appointed and paid at the rate of Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,500 a day. This was the position in one case alone. I know it is against the instructions of the Prime Minister. But still the case is going on. The Judge had died, and now it has begun *de novo*. These persons are being paid on a daily basis. So the House will see that there is so much of extravagance and waste. All this has to be avoided. As was pointed out by the Panel of economists, if this Plan is to succeed, there must be an atmosphere of austerity. We have to avoid all this by cutting down all superfluous expenditure and avoiding all waste.

Then I come to another item. The hon. Finance Minister has pointed out that he requires Rs. 4,800 crores for the Second Five Year Plan. Out of this, he has provided from loans and small savings a sum of Rs. 1,200 crores. Rs. 1,200 are to be provided by deficit financing. Out of the balance, a sum of Rs. 800 is estimated from foreign aid, and Rs. 400 crores are left uncovered. Now, he has said that he expects foreign aid only to the extent of Rs. 400 crores, and that he is depending upon the Surplus Commodity Corporation of the U.S.A. to get articles to the tune of Rs. 400 crores. What are these articles? These are wheat, eggs, milk and butter. These are the things we are going to import. This, I think, is again a move in the wrong direction. Is it not possible to raise money in this country? I feel that even in respect of small savings and loans we can raise Rs. 500 crores a year, if we draw up proper schemes and approach the people in the right manner.

I know that if we issue housing bonds for 2 lakh housing sites— there is plenty of land in the country—there will be persons who will be willing to contribute from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 3,000 for housing sites which can be developed in five years' time. This will bring us—I have worked it out—about Rs. 30 crores or so.

Then again, we can have a scheme for orchards. I may say that people are not interested in a low rate of interest, say 3½ per cent. or 3 per cent. But if we float a loan for a scheme of 2 lakhs orchards of 5 to 10 acres each which will be yielding a regular income in five years, we can get money from the people. At the end of these five years, we will have these orchards yielding an income to the tune of several crores.

Then there can be a milk supply scheme. We are going to import milk from U.S.A. I think in this very country, there will be at least 2 to 5 lakh people who will be prepared to pay anything between Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 the average cost of cow if you have a proper milk supply scheme in the towns and in the suburbs. They won't be interested in the interest aspect of it. You may pay them even half per cent interest. But they will be satisfied if, as a result of the scheme, there is an improvement in the milk supply and in the maintenance of cows.

Again, I might suggest another scheme in this connection. If you can assure people that they will get wheat supplies at the rate of 2½ seers a rupee, they will be prepared to invest Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 each per annum each, on which you may pay one per cent or even half per cent interest and with this money you can help co-operative farms. As a result of this, on the one hand, you will get money from them; and on the other you will be assuring them that they will get supplies proper at certain fixed rates. You will also be helping the farmer whom we have to subsidise by price support.

If this suggestion is accepted, there will be 10 lakh people or more who will be prepared to contribute Rs. 200 each per annum. That will make about Rs. 20 crores or more per year.

Then there is the question of black-market money. What has happened to that? We thought that there was something like Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 under this category. We have the Income-tax Investigation Commission. It is no use beating a dead horse. I know that it has not been able to achieve what we wanted. The money is still there. Those who have got this black market money should be induced to disclose it. In this connection, I had made a suggestion as early as 1949 that Government should issue bearer bonds for the rehabilitation of refugees at a premium of 30 or 35 per cent. These persons may then be persuaded to bring out the black market money. Of course, I do not want that the Income-tax Investigation Commission should stop its work or that the Finance Ministry should stop its activities in that direction. But these persons who have black money may be allowed to convert it into white money in this way. What is the harm in this? You may not get Rs. 400 crores, but you will certainly get at least Rs. 50 crores. That will mean a great thing. That will save us from depending on foreign aid to that extent.

Then, there are a number of persons who have got to be given some employment. We have got to provide them something. We have to work out some schemes by which we can give them some means of livelihood. We will have to work out schemes to meet the requirements of different sections of people. We have to help them and I submit that in doing so, we can raise more and more money instead of looking to foreign aid and try to get whatever surplus is available. We have been told by no less a person than a former Secretary of State of U.S.A. that there are strings attached to whatever aid that the under-developed countries are getting from U.S.A.

I may again submit that I am opposed to the imposition of additional taxation on essential articles like food. For that, so far as I am concerned, there are three reasons. Our country has always been underfed. The imposition of multiple-point sales-tax on articles of food is, I think, undesirable and should never be undertaken, unless we have tapped all the avenues of economy and of raising money in the country. We are anxious to tax all sorts of articles. At present, we are only taxing certain articles of food but when you want to tax all things, there may be difficulty. I may be, at present, supporting an unemployed brother but if articles of food are taxed it means that you want me to pay tax for him as well.

You may say that in the interests of the Plan itself which we want to work out, all these taxes are being imposed. My submission is this. Under a democratic set-up and in a democratic country, no Plan can work or succeed or can be implemented without the sympathy, co-operation and support of all the people. I am sure that by this you will alienate their sympathy rather than get their support and co-operation. I am not opposed to taxing articles of luxury and there is much scope for it. I only oppose the taxation of essential articles.

We are told that we can get much more than what we are now getting—more than double—from whatever taxes which we have already imposed, if only we tighten the machinery for collection. We are told that we could raise much more money and, somehow or other, the machinery is not satisfactory. It may be due to corruption or inefficiency.

I understand a professor from England an expert in income-tax says that if you tighten up the machinery for collecting income-tax, you can raise much more than what you are getting and there is so much of tax evasion. Therefore, as has been pointed out in the Taxation Enquiry Commission Report, before we impose any additional taxes, we must satisfy three conditions.

Firstly, we must see that all superficial and extravagant expenditure is curtailed.

Secondly, you must see that those persons who are now evading taxes should be made to pay before you impose any additional taxation on the honest tax-payer.

Thirdly, if the people are satisfied that whatever money that comes in by way of taxation is spent on items which are likely to be conducive to their welfare, they may not grudge to pay.

But, what happens now? Out of every rupee that is realised, it is not the whole that goes to welfare schemes. The bulk of it goes towards running the administration etc., and only a small portion goes towards welfare schemes.

Shri B. Das (Jajpur—Keonjhar): Sir, the report of the Finance Ministry this year is an interesting document and I was very gratified to read that the Finance Ministry has, at last, been able to control the finances of the Government of India. As a former member of the Economy Committee, I found that just at the beginning—after independence—there was no control of the Finance Department over the spending departments. The Secretaries of the various Ministries went their merry ways and they never thought that it was one of their primary functions and duties to look into the expenditure and have financial control and that they were morally responsible for that. Thereafter, I was closely identified with the Public Accounts Committee. In that committee, I and my colleagues did our best to see that proper financial control is established over the Budget and budgetary expenditure. So, I feel gratified that this present report says that the Finance Ministry has attempted to control expenditure and that it has created sectors and sections by which it will go on controlling. This financial control is much more necessary now when the first Plan is over and we are at the beginning of the Second Plan. Unless there is proper financial control over the Budget and the expenditure, there will be trouble. With deficit financing on the horizon, we will have to see that our Budgets are controlled.

The Finance Ministry has now got three Secretaries. There are not only three Secretaries, but, there are some 10 or 12 Joint Secretaries with a number of Deputy Secretaries to assist them. I feel that the expansion of the Finance Ministry is essential and that it has reached its maximum size and I hope that it will go on controlling the expenditure of the various Ministries. It is for the Comptroller and Auditor-General and also the Finance Minister assisted by the Finance Ministry, to control all expenditure and to see that there is proper financial control. It is not for the Auditor-General or the Audit people to compile the accounts of the Ministries in the States or in the Union. Therefore, I welcome the step taken by the Auditor-General. A couple of years ago, the accounting department was separated from audit in the Delhi State. I read that the Auditor-General went to Travancore-Cochin the other day and advised that the accounting section of the State should be taken over by the Ministry and not by the audit department.

12 NOON

I find in this Report, and the Finance Minister spoke about it also, that they are creating technical cells to look into the expenditure, particularly, the one referring to the Irrigation Ministry where a technical and financial cell has been formed so that the Irrigation Ministry watches the expenditure on the various projects.

The Report deals with State-sponsored organisations on page 13 and gives a list of 40 quasi-Government or autonomous organisations, whose financial control is being exercised by the Finance Ministry. They are either members of the Revenue Section or of the Economic Affairs Department. I also find from the list of administrative organisations given on page 44, paragraph 15, controlled by the Finance Ministry, that five of them are being controlled by the Department of Revenue and Expenditure, and the others by the Department of Economic Affairs. This is the first time these statements have appeared in the Report of the Finance Ministry. This shows that the Finance Ministry is alive to its responsibility and the state of mind that existed in the Financial Advisers, be they Joint Secretaries or Deputy Secretaries—they could not interfere with the Ministries or departments to see that proper financial control over budgetary expenditure is exercised. After so many years I am glad to find that the Ministries are co-operating and the Secretaries are not thinking in their old bureaucratic traditions but they think that it is their duty to co-operate with the Financial Advisers and to see that the budgetary expenditure and budget estimates are as much their responsibility as that of the Finance Ministry. They will feel soon the idea that accounts should be separated from audit and the Auditor-General should only audit accounts. That means that it makes the Secretaries of the Ministries responsible for the expenditure. They must be knowing from period to period the expenditure that is incurred. Therefore, I am glad to find that the Finance Ministry has improved its production of monthly statements of budgetary expenditure and so on.

While I feel that steps are being taken as far as possible by the Finance Ministry for financial control, I do not yet feel satisfied that for the sector of State-sponsored organisations or Government

companies, there is a proper system introduced. Under the Companies Act, 51 per cent of the shares of the company would be Government-owned. That does not mean that the tradition of State-sponsored companies has in it anything to be proud of. For years the Auditor-General and the Public Accounts Committee insisted that whenever Government wants to have any company, that project must be placed before the Parliament and must be approved by Parliament. Each new project should be approved by this House. Under section 639 or some such section of the Companies Act, balance sheets are to be given to this House and also audit report. There is difference between the private sector and the public sector and I am not here treading on somebody's feet. In the private sector there is economy and they strictly observe the Companies Act. Unfortunately, the Companies Act could not go into those things which are included in the five or six sections—624 to 629, I think. Whenever Government want to start any undertaking, whether in partnership of 51 per cent or wholly as it is in the case of Sindri and other companies, where the entire capital is that of Government, the estimates of the project of the undertaking should be approved by this House although we are the shareholders —the Members of Parliament and the people. The hon. Finance Minister would not at that time think of including a proper chapter to control Government companies in the companies Act. It should be done.

The Planning Commission has introduced more difficulties for the Finance Ministry. Although there is a Committee of three or four Cabinet Ministers to look into the planning of the projects, the financial control of those projects, during the course of their progress, requires much stricter control. I am glad to find that the budgetary control and financial control by the Finance Ministry have increased. I am glad to find that it has put a stop to the feeling in the various Ministries that they can go on estimating and spending the money as they like, and it is the Auditor-General to account for the expenditure.

Shri Kamath : Unfortunately, you are not now Chairman of the P.A.C.

Shri B. Das : I am not. I am glad I am not. I am not well and so I wanted to get out of it.

The Finance Minister said two or three days ago something about a small technical committee to go into the projects. But that is not the only approach to the problem. The Finance Ministry must control the expenditure of each project and then it should also go into the expenditure of the Plan—the community projects and others. It should see whether money is properly expended and whether money is spent for the benefit of the people. The Finance Minister will be hard pressed to find money for the Second Plan. He should see that money is not squandered.

I do not wish to say any more. I am glad that the difference that existed among the various Ministries and the Finance Ministry over financial control has been done away with. I am also glad that the officers—Secretaries and others—now feel that there should be co-ordination of expenditure and that the Finance Ministry should control the expenditure. I am glad that this stage has come and the next stage will be to see that there is no squandering of money.

Shri Tulsidas (Mehsana West) : My cut motions Nos. 1186 to 1189 relate to the question of budgetary reforms and the accountability of the State undertakings. The Finance Ministry deals with activities which are all-pervasive and vital to the economic life of the country. Its importance lies in its task of keeping vigilance over the pulse of the economic life in the country. It is this Ministry which is responsible for taking policy decisions in fiscal and monetary matters. The inauguration of the Second Plan has added much to its responsibilities by putting on it the burden of keeping a very vigilant watch over the nation's expenditure on various developmental schemes. This is largely so in view of all these highly essential functions of this Ministry. The country must thank the Finance Minister for his deep insight and understanding of the intractable economic issues and his great abilities as an administrator.

On this occasion, I shall restrict myself to the particular and specific matters of economic importance for whose administration the Finance Ministry is responsible. First of all, I shall refer to the imperative need for the budgetary reform in this country. My friend, Shri Das, made certain suggestions just now. I also wish to offer my suggestions for

[Shri Tulsidas]

remodelling the budgetary system to ensure a more detailed and careful examination and scrutiny of the country's finances by this House which is the supreme and sovereign legislative body in the country.

In this context, I would make a reference to the recent ideas about national accounting. It will be agreed that the present system of budgeting does not fully permit a clear picture of the country's economic strength and of the various deficiencies and shortcomings that might prevail in its economic fabric from time to time. The present budgetary system has a somewhat restricted field in so far as it does not give an account of the changes in the country's national income, per capita income, inter-relationships between the different sectors reflected through prices, production, costs, etc., and also the state of affairs in different sectors—rural, urban, primary, secondary and tertiary sectors—of the economy. Similar difficulties had arisen in the past in Great Britain and since a few years, the Parliament in that country has adopted a system of national accounting whereby the Chancellor of Exchequer presents an account of the nation's economic health when he submits the budget in the House of Commons. A White paper is brought out giving a detailed account of all these various aspects which obviously enable the Parliament and the entire country to take a comprehensive view of the economic conditions.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): What do you say about Part A of the Budget speech?

Shri Tulsidas: That does not give a complete picture. Therefore, I suggest that the Finance Minister should consider the necessity of bringing out at the time of Budget a similar White Paper which will provide the country with sufficient economic data to judge the Budget in its proper perspective.

There is another point—the manner and method in which the Budget is dealt with in this country. The Finance Minister comes out with his Budget at the end of February every year and this House is called upon to go through the Budget proposals of expenditure and fresh taxation, if any, within a period of six weeks. I know there is a general feeling that the time available to this House is not sufficient and there has always been a cry for more time to scrutinise the Budget. (*Interruptions*).

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): It is a bungling department.

Shri Tulsidas: The existing system works almost like a steamroller; it is moved on the floor of this House with great haste. This is largely so, because, in an era of planning for rapid economic development and industrial progress, each Budget brings forth proposals for an accelerated tempo of expenditure. Further, the purview of Government's activities and powers in economic matters is fast expanding.

The Second Plan, for instance, envisages a great expansion of the State's activities. Thus, planning has completely changed the nature and complexion of our country's Budgets. In the pre-Independence days, the Budgets had restricted importance because the then foreign Government had only very limited aims but in the post-Independence period the planning and developmental activities at the Centre and States level have completely changed the complexion of the Budget. It will be conceded that the present budget procedure hardly offers my time for the House to study the proposals in great detail and I discuss them threadbare. Besides, the manner of presentation of the Demands for Grants and the annual reports of the Ministries and other departments is cumbersome and makes the task of proper understanding of the Budget more difficult.

At present, no detailed information is given on the expenditure items like the States undertakings, irrigation and power projects and Central assistance in the form of grants-in-aid, subventions and loans to States and other schemes which involve huge capital outlay. For instance, last year the Budget provided Rs. 355 crores for expenditure in the form of loans to the State Governments and others mostly for the execution of the projects in the Plan. The provision made for this year on this account is Rs. 386 crores. The details of expenditure on civil administration, particularly in respect of staff recruitment etc., do not seem to be as important considering the huge expenditure we are undertaking both in the States as well as in the Centre. The proposed expenditure on items like staff recruitment is small compared to the larger expenditure on the Plan and the development activities.

Thus, it will be realised that the present system of budget presentation and its passage through the various phases has all these drawbacks. This House is, as I said earlier, a sovereign legislative body and the representatives of the people sitting here have a great responsibility for the expenditure of every rupee sanctioned. A strict and vigilant control over the country's finances is both the supreme right and responsibility of this House, which is rightly called as the 'custodian of the country's finances'. Therefore, no effort should be spared to strengthen the financial control of the Parliament over the governmental expenditure.

With this end in view, Sir, I recommend the budgetary practice and procedure adopted in the United Kingdom in the recent times. I would suggest the acceptance of the British model of budgeting in order that the time schedule for the presentation of budget should be so arranged that the estimates of receipts and expenditure may be presented in February and the budget proposals of the Finance Ministry may be submitted to the House at a later stage, say, in the middle of April or May. Perhaps, I may be told that our financial year closes with the end of March and therefore we are required to put up the budget proposals and everything before that period. But, my reply is that we can change this year now, because we are now embarking upon very big and huge schemes where a large expenditure takes place and, therefore, it is much better to have these different aspects to be considered in details. Soon after the presentation of the estimates of receipts and expenditure in February, the House should refer this matter to the Estimates Committee which should be enlarged to form itself into several sub-committees. These sub-committees should go through these estimates and report back to the House in the course of about two or three months. The discussion on Demands for Grants can thus start in April or May onwards along with the budget proposals of the Finance Minister which may be presented by this time.

One of the advantages of this procedure will be that frequent changes in the budget proposals will be avoided. Sir, you know very well that in the last year practically far-reaching proposals were brought in and they were amended and changed. Practically most of the proposals were changed and, therefore, I am suggesting that by this method the House can form into different committees, may be as part of the Estimates Committee, and go into the details of the estimates of receipts and expenditure. Then it will be much better that the discussions are done on the report of the sub-committees. This is how the budget is being now tackled in the House of Commons.

Then there is another trend at present. In the Finance Bill they bring in amendments of very far-reaching importance to the Income-tax Act, Customs Act and so on. This is also not a very healthy practice. When any Act has to be amended, particularly the Income-tax Act and other Acts, there should be an amending Bill, which should be brought forward, and discussed at least in a Select Committee before the Act is amended. Sir, you know, last year we had very far-reaching changes in the Act. For example, the definition of dividend was completely changed. The whole of section 23 A was changed. This year we have got a number of amendments to the Income-tax Act. We have got to pass these in this House. These are very far-reaching changes to the Income-tax Act and we have to pass them without understanding the importance and the implications of these changes. We have to go through them in a hurry in order to pass the budget proposals and the Finance Bill.

I, therefore, submit that the present method of presentation of budget proposals is cumbersome. To avoid this, I suggest that each Ministry should supply the estimates or receipts and expenditure separately, both on current and capital accounts, annual reports etc., in a well documented form for the purpose of better appraisal. Further, I would suggest that the planned expenditure of each Ministry should be separated from the normal expenditure on civil administration. This is necessary because it is not clear as to how much of expenditure asked for by each Ministry is meant for development and how much for normal administration. This is also necessary in view of our heavy expenditure and the Plan that we are envisaging which is of a very high proportion.

Another matter which I would like to deal with is the question of State undertakings. The other day—Saturday—on a Private Member's Resolution there was a certain amount of discussion. I do not wish to go into the question of the merits and demerits with regard to the

[Shri Tulsidas]

different sectors. But, I do wish to make it clear that the main purpose of that particular Resolution has been defeated by making charges and counter-charges against the different sectors. The main purpose was the accountability of the State undertakings to this House and, to that extent, that particular aim was missed in the debate.

You know very well, during the last two or three years I have been rather asking for very detailed accounts of the different State undertakings. It is after pressing for two years that the Finance Minister very kindly suggested that the balance-sheet and profit and loss account should be published. They are now being published in the reports of the different Ministries. What I am suggesting is that there should be a White Paper in which the whole accounts of all the public undertakings may be collated together. Then we can have a better appraisal of all the State undertakings, whether the State undertakings are functioning in the larger interests of the country or not. For example, we have the Railway Ministry whose capital expenditure at present is nearly Rs. 700 crores. The extent of capital expenditure on State industrial undertakings in the First Five-Year Plan comes to about Rs. 60 crores. The expenditure on State undertakings is going to be ten times more during the Second Five-Year Plan and the capital expenditure would, therefore, be in the region of Rs. 600 crores. The State undertakings have now therefore, reached the proportion of the Railway Ministry. We have got a separate budget for the Railway Ministry. We discuss the budget of the Railway Ministry in a separate way. Now, if we are to have State undertakings of such proportion and the House should have an opportunity of considering every aspect of the State undertakings then we should have a consolidated White Paper, if I may call it so, where the balance-sheets and profit and loss accounts of all the State undertakings must be collated together so that the House would be able to form itself into committees and look into the details. If you like, let the Estimates Committee also go into the details before the House takes up the White Paper for discussion. I suggest this for the sake of accountability, for the sake of proper scrutiny and for the information of this House.

The hon. Finance Minister said the other day that just as in the private sector in the public sector also there are share-holders and that this House is a share-holder of these public undertakings. After all, we represent the people and the people are the real shareholders of these public undertakings. As such we are responsible for every rupee that we sanction. Therefore, we must know about the expenditure and the way in which that expenditure has been done. We should be able to understand the exact nature of how these public undertakings function.

In this connection I would like to point out one thing. From the accounts here I find that these are framed in a different manner. The accounts of each undertaking is different in form from that of the other. Take for example the case of Chittaranjan Locomotive Factory. I cannot find from the accounts the total value of the production which this factory has ben able to do in one year. It is not mentioned anywhere. In regard to the Sindri Factory they have been able to get the total production and the total sales. As my friend Shri Das has pointed out, in the public undertakings the Government has taken powers though no Acts apply. Most of the sections of the different Acts are not applicable to the public undertakings. For example, in the Companies Act, there are many sections detailing how balance-sheets are to be made up, how the profit and loss accounts are to be made up. But, if it is a question of the public undertakings, the Indian Companies Act is not applicable to them. The public undertakings must be formed in a different manner I just want to point out that in certain undertaking we do not understand what is actually happening and what is the actual expenditure and we do not know what has actually been produced in the course of a year.

I would like to suggest that the accounts must be standardised in the manner provided in the Indian Companies Act. We must also have a standardised year. There are different years for different companies. We cannot understand how anybody can guess the different standards and the different systems of accounting. Therefore, there must be standardisation in a particular form. All the details must be available for the information and scrutiny of this House. This is very important because we are now going to have larger and larger amounts of expenditure on the public undertakings and we will have more and more of such undertakings. Therefore, accountability is very important and

this House must have all the information that is necessary to appraise the situation in all the different undertakings.

Then there is another important point and it is in regard to the loans and grants given to the State Governments. We are in this House voting for large amounts by way of loans subventions, grants, etc., to the various State Governments. But we do not know what is happening in the States. All that expenditure is voted by the House. In Australia, they have got a Grants Commission. I have been mentioning this for the last two years. They have a system wherein the Grants Commission goes into the different loans and grants which are given to the States. The Commission scrutinises the allotments and assures itself whether the loans and grants given by the Centre have been properly spent or not and whether the monies which have been given by the Centre to the States have been properly utilised and in a proper manner and whether they are spent for the purpose for which they were meant. But here we have no accounts at all. We do not know what is happening to all these large amounts of expenditure that we are voting here in this House. We have got no scrutiny and have no basis on which we can see how these different accounts and expenditure sanctioned by this House are made out.

Shri A. M. Thomas : Are not the State Governments exercising control and is not the Auditor-General functioning in the States as well as in the Centre ?

Shri Tulsidas : But I would like to know the position. Recently, there has been certain dissatisfaction regarding the State undertakings. The Accountant-General has not even kept the accounts. There is always an auditor who is appointed by the Government to audit the accounts. The Accountant-General's control is also not there. Of course, he can take over the control if he wants to and he can check the accounts. Take, for example, the State Bank of India. A provision has been made that the auditors would be private auditors appointed by Government. The Auditor-General does not come in there. Similarly, in the Life Insurance Corporation, auditors are appointed by the Government, and they will be auditing the accounts. I would like the House to appreciate this point. I am not quarrelling or saying anything against anybody. But I say that this House is entitled to know the facts, because this House votes very large amounts for expenditure and the amounts will be greater and greater in the years to come. So, unless we have got a system by which we may be able to know what is happening in the States' as well as in the Union Government's undertakings, it is not possible for us to scrutinise or to make any comments. It is therefore necessary that in future, whatever the allocations that we give to the States, we must form or evolve a method by which we may have certain amount of information and we should try and see that the amount granted by this House is well spent. We must see that this House gets the information that is required, and that it is placed on the Table of the House and is available to every Member.

Then there is the question of company administration. There has been a lot of discussion about this when the Company Law was passed. A new Department of Company Law Administration has been formed in the Ministry of Finance. It is only on the 1st of April that the new Act came into force. I would like the hon. Finance Minister to let me know whether, in view of this new Act, there have been practical difficulties in the day-to-day work of the companies. We have tried to put in this Act a number of clauses which have been a source of unnecessary trouble. If there was any reason for it, I can understand : I can cite one or two examples. There are associations which are non-profit making bodies. They are called association-committees or something like that under the new Act. Under the new Act, each director has to give information to the Government regarding such bodies. Such information is normally given only by the companies. For example, information as to whether there are relatives who are interested in any other business has also to be given. How is such an association interested in this matter ? I pointed this out at the time when the Bill was under discussion, but unfortunately, my suggestion was not accepted.

Take the question of relatives. This question is so wide, and it has now become much widened. There are 108 categories of relatives about whom each director has to give information. He must say whether any of these large number of relatives is interested in any company or in any partnership company, or is doing any business in any company. In case a relation has to do some business in a company in which the director is interested, you will appreciate

[Shri Tulsidas]

the amount of difficulty that is created. I have been noticing this for long.Notices are given by the directors saying that they have got to take the permission at the general meeting. I have analysed these cases. 40 or 45 companies have had to give such notices. Such notices have appeared in the press and they are mostly in Bombay. I can of course take note of the companies only in Bombay. But you must know that there are hardly one or two or at the most three relatives of ten or eight directors who are in the firm, either employed as clerk or as a worker. The purpose of this clause was that there was the question of nepotism. Where is the nepotism here? Eight or ten directors of a company have just one or two men in the subordinate posts, I can also give an example of a company where, for three thousand employees, there are just two persons related to the directors. Is there any nepotism here?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): What is wrong in putting such a restriction?

Shri Tulsidas: I am only pointing out the amount of difficulty that is created, and you will be able to appreciate it when you actually face these things. The Company Law Administration has been approached by every company, saying how this particular clause has come in the way of the normal, day-to-day working of the company. If there is a relation, automatically the director has to vacate the office. Only the other day, in a big company, the Associated Cement Company, someone became a relative of the director or the chairman, and therefore, the chairman—I think it was the chairman—had to resign. He automatically vacates the office. Because somebody gets married and therefore that man becomes the relation of the chairman, the chairman has to vacate his office! After all, the man who marries, becomes the relation of the chairman after he marries, and then, because he marries, the chairman has to vacate the office. Is there any purpose in this provision? What was the reason for this? The director or the chairman has first to get the permission and then perhaps he has to take the permission as to whether he is interested in the man or not!

Shri M. C. Shah: The hon. Member knows that the House put in that section deliberately.

Shri Tulsidas: I only hope that all this thing should apply to the Government also, and to the Government Secretariat. Then, I can understand. You should say that no relative of Ministers can be employed in the Government or in the Ministry concerned. If you have such a provision as regards your services, then I can understand a similar provision in the Companies Act. I want to know why this discrimination has been made.

Shri M. C. Shah: You had advanced that argument, and it was rejected by the House. That is the difficulty.

Shri Tulsidas: I am just pointing out these difficulties. I would like to know whether they have found out these difficulties in what they have proposed to do.

Now I come to the question of extraordinary powers which the Government take under the Land and Sea Customs Act and so on. I know this matter has been discussed in this House very thoroughly when particular Act—the Sea Customs Act—was amended. Extraordinary powers were taken under this Act. I know that the House was given an assurance that this Act would be administered in such a manner that normally it will not create any difficulties. But I know that by the particular amendment to the Act, there have been a certain amount of difficulties. Those difficulties have been unnecessarily created. The customs people go and search the houses and do everything and say, "Here is something". I am not here to defend the persons who have done something bad. To do bad things is unsocial. I say you can punish such people as much as you can. But I do feel that there must be enough protection and safeguards in any law that we make. An honest person should not unnecessarily be harassed. That is all that I would like to say. But unfortunately, with these powers what has happened is that the honest person is squeezed out of this country. It is only the dishonest person who can continue. That is the position. I would only appeal to the Minister in this matter, because this is under the Finance Ministry. I would like the hon. Finance Minister to take note of what I have said. I have given my suggestions in a constructive manner. I have not suggested anything in which there is any criticism. I have made my suggestion only in a constructive way and with the hope

that things would be done in a constructive way. We are now on the threshold of a much bigger plan. We want everyone in this country to do more and more work. We want everyone in this country to work harder without any undue interference on the part of the Government or their administration.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy (Chittoor): I have to take up the trend of arguments advanced by Shri Mohanlal Saksena with regard to the creation of incentives for production during the second Five-Year Plan period. He suggested that during the Second plan period, you must create lots of services and consumer goods. How that is to be done is the matter which is being discussed in the country all over.

In this matter, the hon. Finance Minister and the hon. Commerce and Industry Minister are speaking in two voices. Day before yesterday, the hon. Finance Minister speaking at a certain place suggested that consumer goods should be imported from America and other countries in order to make up the excess amount of money. Yesterday, in the course of reply to the debate, the Commerce and Industry Minister said that we must produce as much consumer goods in this country as possible in order to achieve the same objective. The relative merits of these two suggestions are certainly worth discussing on this occasion.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The Finance Minister said that with a view to finance the Plan, we may import some of the surplus commodities from the U.S.A.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: I propose to discuss the financing aspect also. I have been studying for a few days a very interesting subject, the subject of incentive taxation, as proposed by an author by name William Hazlitt. I do not say that even in our present taxation structure, there is no incentive taxation; but, as I see, in our tax structure today, we do not have that amount of emphasis on incentives to production. In other words, our tax structure is such that excess production is taxed on a much larger scale than what is possible under what is called incentive taxation. Incentive taxation is based on the living standard of a person. Therefore, the living standard is the rate of tax. According to the author of this very intriguing subject, the living standard consists of two aspects. One is the amount of money that an individual spends on his own personal luxuries plus the average normal rental of the property he holds. The combined money value of these two constitutes the living standard of an individual. I may be permitted to read a few lines from a book entitled *Practical Answers to Inflation, Unemployment, Taxation and Political Leadership by William Hazlitt.* He says:

> "In the revenue phase of Incentive Taxation, it is assumed that the total economic benefits to any individual under any government is represented by his living standards which is his real income. It proposes this real income as the one base for taxation in lieu of nearly all other forms of revenue taxation. Such a tax is clearly in proportion to both ability to pay and benefits received, the two basic principles of sound taxation. If the individual uses his money income to raise the living standards of others, the latter pay the taxes. A taxpayer's living standard is the sum of two items: his personal spendings and the fair rental value of his property not used for business purposes. Under such a tax the individual controls the flow of money from himself to the government by adopting a certain living standard just as he now does in his local taxes on his home. The taxpayer would thereby levy his own taxes."

That means, we are going to give adequate incentive for production of goods and services in this country. A tax structure which gives incentives to production of consumer goods is the need of the hour today. Unless we do this, the amount of money that is available to the community for second Five-Year Plan will certainly result in a great deal of inflation. We would not know when the inflationary spiral will start. Once it starts, it woud be very difficulty for anyone to prevent that spiral from mounting up and up.

The claim that is made on behalf of this Incentive Taxation has ben summed up in one sentence:

> "The greatest opportunity to share the wealth occurs when production is the greatest and most continuous. Incentive Taxation under capitalism will make this opportunity universal."

[Shri Viswanatha Reddy]

According to this author, the new definition of the philosophy of capitalism is this:

> "In the future, the philosophy of capitalism can be 'From each according to his ability, to each according to his need and more': to each according to his contribution'."

That is the claim that is made by the author. Although I do not subscribe to the view of this author, I do feel that an element of incentive in our tax structure is absolutely necessary in the present context.

I would now like to refer to a subject which, to my mind was not discussed so far in this House, namely, the subject of the public debt of the Government of India as well as of the State Governments. Although I am not one of those who feel very apprehensive of the content or the extent of the public debts of our Government—both at the Centre as well as in the States—I do feel that the time has come when an adequate explanation of the content of the public debt is needed. From the Explanatory Memorandum, I find that the total debt of the Government of India at the end of 1956-57 is Rs. 3,112 crores. To this are to be added the various unfunded debts, namely, the liabilities on account of safe deposits like the provident fund, postal savings bank, railway funds etc., which amount to Rs. 1,043 crores. The total, therefore, comes to Rs. 4,133 crores. An analysis of this public debt is also made in the Explanatory Memorandum. In this it is stated that the interest-bearing debt is Rs. 3,931 crores and the interest-yielding assets out of this public debt come to Rs. 2,996 crores. Therefore, the total uncovered debt, or in other words the dead investment is of the order of the Rs. 885 crores. To this should be added a sum of Rs. 300 crores which Pakistan owes us and which they are not going to repay in the foreseeable future. We are not even receiving the interest obligations for the sum of Rs. 300 crores. Therefore, the total uncovered obligation is Rs. 1,200 crores. We have to pay interest on this every year. Taking the average interest rate at 3 per cent., it will work out to Rs. 36 crores. That is, every year, the revenues of the Central Government are obliged to pay an interest of Rs. 36 crores. I should think that, when we are finding it so difficult to find the resources for our Plan, to surrender nearly Rs. 36 crores by way of interest is a very heavy burden on the revenues of the Central Government.

Shri K. C. Sodhia (Sagar): The interest charges are not Rs. 36 crores. They are Rs. 108 crores.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: I am only calculating on the basis of the minimum charges of interest that are to be paid on the uncovered liability. You are calculating on the total.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: That is what is given in the explanatory memorandum. A sum of Rs. 108 crores is paid by way of interest by the Central Government.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: I say that the total interest charges come to Rs. 108 crores. That portion of the interest charges due on the uncovered liabilities is Rs. 36 crores. I say that the interest charges on dead investment is Rs. 36 crores out of Rs. 108 crores. This is unnecessary waste.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): If it is Rs. 108 crores, it is still worse.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: As against this amount of Rs. 108 crores, we have got interest yielding assets.

The position of the State Governments in regard to debt is still worse. The State Governments are charged with developmental activities as well as welfare activities. Therefore, the amount of debt that the State Governments have to incur in order to balance their budget and also in order to finance their various Plans is going to be increased from year to year. The interest charges on this debt will have to be borne from out of the revenues of the State Governments and the burden will go on increasing from year to year unless the capital investments of the State Governments are diverted to those undertakings which pay a heavy return. That is not possible taking into account the functions that the State Governments are asked to perform. For instance, if there should be a capital investment on education, health or the construction of village roads, it is not possible for the State Governments to realise any significant return out of this capital investment. All the same, though this investment yields invisible returns, it does not make any significant addition to the revenues of the State Government. Therefore, their revenues are and will be unduly strained unless the

new Finance Commission that is going to come next year is going to allocate better sources of revenue to the State Governments and also the principles on which grants in aid are granted to the States are thoroughly changed and revised in order to help the revenues of the State Government. Therefore, I feel that the Government owes to this House an adequate explanation of the various pressures of interest that our revenues are asked to bear on this account.

Now, I should like to refer to the inflationary pressures about which apprehensions are felt in the country. There is a great deal of controversy raging over the question of inflation. As regards quantum of inflation, there is a good deal of difference of opinion. I think it is better that the Government brings out a White Paper detailing the various implications of deficit financing and the inflationary pressures that it is likely to cause, the prices of the various essential commodities that are likely to be affected on account of the inflation, etc. The fears expressed by some of the members of the community in our country with regard to the pressure of inflation may be summarised in the piquant sentences of this author called Paul Einzig on the subject of inflation. He says:

> "If a currency is inflated for the sake of increasing goods for civilian requirements then the effect of the larger volume of currency on the price level may be largely neutralised by the increase in the supply of goods available for purchase. On the other hand, if the counterpart of the additional purchasing power put into circulation consists of guns and war planes, or even hospitals and roads, then the whole weight of the additional purchasing power bears on a diminished volume of goods available for civilian requirements."

Another point that has been made on this subject of inflation and the apprehension felt is put thus:

> "The extent of inflation caused by the functioning of the Welfare state might in given circumstances go a long way towards wiping out its advantages. By the time all sections of lower paid groups have secured their advantages, the rise in the cost of living caused by the granting of these advantages will have deprived the recipients of much of the real benefit."

Again, he says:

> "Even during periods when there is unemployment to absorb, an expansionary monetary policy usually results in a rise in prices. For expansion of production puts purchasing power into circulation before the goods produced come on the market to offset the effects of the additional purchasing power on prices."

These three are the general apprehensions felt in our country. I think the Finance Minister must produce a White Paper in order to set aside doubts and apprehensions expressed in various quarters. I think the worst thing about inflation is the scare and lack of confidence that it creates. Therefore, it should be our endeavour to see that this scare and lack of confidence is not there.

I wish to say a word about the Income-tax administration in our country. It has been said that nearly 70 per cent. of the tax is collected in the two metropolitan cities of Bombay and Calcutta. The rest of the tax is collected in the districts. It is my knowledge that most of the big companies have their head offices either in Bombay or Calcutta and some individuals deliberately keep their head offices in Bombay or Calcutta for one very important reason and it is this. In these two cities, it is not possible for the Income-tax administration to go into their accounts and scrutinise the amounts as closely as the Income-tax authorities in the districts are able to do. Therefore, there is a possibility of evading the tax in these two cities. Therefore, some of the people who can easily have their head offices in the district headquarters, deliberately keep a small board in the cities in order to be able to be assessed by the Income-tax authorities in the city so that they may have scope to escape the impact of the Income-tax on them. How this law is functioning in the districts is a matter which must concern us very much now. In the districts, generally, the officers who are juniors in the department are posted. These officers are anxious to get their Grade I or Class I and they are anxious to show progress in the collections in that particular district. If the previous officer had collected Rs. 5 lakhs, the next officer would like to show his mettle by collecting an inflated figure. In doing so, he causes a lot of harassment to the assessees, with the result that the tendency to evade in the districts is much more than in any

[Shri Viswanatha Reddy]

other place because of the unhelpful attitude and discourtesy on the part of these Income-tax officers. I know that last year a circular was sent by the Central Board of revenue particularly to the district officers that the assessees should be treated with a great deal of courtesy and that a lot of consideration should be shown to them.

1 P.M.

But that circular has been disregarded by the officers and today you find a lot of discourtesy and unnecessary harassment to the assessees shown by these officers in their anxiety to promote their own personal ambitions in the department. I suggest that the small fry who live in the districts, probably earning some Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 20,000, should not be harassed because it is this small fry who are the future investors in our country. As the Commerce and Industry Minister said yesterday the possibility of investment in the small scale industry and the possibility of small scale industry contributing to our production of consumer goods is very great in this country. Unless we encourage the small investor, unless we see that he is not killed, even in his very first attempts, I think the progress of industrialisation of our country is not likely to be rapid. Therefore, I suggest that the administration of income-tax law, particularly in districts needs looking into.

Shri Bansal (Jhajjar—Rewari): Mr. Speaker, I must preface my remarks on the Demands of the Finance Ministry by a few words of tribute to the splendid work the Ministry has been doing during the past five years of the first Five-Year Plan. Sir, it was no small task that devolved on the Finance Ministry to look after the growing expenditure, both on revenue and capital account to see through our First Five-Year Plan successfully. Whatever the shortcomings and whatever shortfalls in the final figures of expenditure and investment, I must say that the Ministry has done a very good job of work and the Ministry and all the officers of the Ministry deserve hearty thanks of this House on that score.

Sir, in this House we always emphasise the aspect of scrutiny of expenditure. It is quite natural. As a number of speakers who have preceded me have made their valuable observations on that aspect of the question, I would devote my attention to another side of that question, namely, as to whether all the expenditure that we are budgeting here is being incurred both at the Centre and in the States. I had occasions in the past to refer to the allocations made for the development of small scale industries. I said that in one case the expenditure incurred was actually less than 30 per cent. In another case it was less than 8 per cent. I have some other examples also to which I would like to invite the attention of the House today, *i.e.*, on some very vital nation-building activities in rural areas and small towns.

In spite of all the big schemes that we are having and seeing through successfully, the common man who lives in villages and in small towns, in my view is yet very far from seeing the benefits of these huge developmental schemes, and particularly in my constituency which happens to be a backward area.

Shri D. C. Sharma: (Hoshiarpur): Mine too.

Shri Bansal: Then we are on common ground.

In my constituency there are three or four towns and from the very first year I was told by the municipal committees of those towns that they need water-works schemes very badly. Their condition can be well imagined when I inform the House that in one town in summer there is no sweet drinking water with the result that the whole population of about 40,000 or 50,000 drunk throughout summer brackish water. In another town, the water-supply is very negligible and of course there are no proper water-works and people have to draw their water from the wells. Hence the necessity of having some water-works schemes. The Government of India gives the State Governments loans on a liberal scale. The State Governments are also supposed to give some loans and grants for such water works schemes. But the difficulty is that when it comes to the question of implementing the scheme it not only takes years and years but there is no authority which knows as to whose function it is either to apply for the loan or to sanction the loan or to implement the scheme of water works. I have before me a letter from the Chief Engineer of a particular State, dated the 4th of this month in which he expresses his ignorance of the fact that Government of India gives a grant, oughtright grant, of 10 per cent on such schemes.

You may as well tell me that it is a matter which falls within the purview of the State Governments and I should in fact knock at their door. Yes, Sir, I know that. But what I am suggesting today is that just as the Finance Ministry has a Planning Division, they should also have a Progress Division under that Ministry and it should be manned properly with adequate staff and its functions should be to see that all the normal developmental expenditure that is budgeted is actually incurred. Today what happens is that towards the close of the year on certain items orders come to the officials at the districts that on such and such a scheme such and such amount was allotted and the amount has not been spent; therefore, something should be done to spend the money. I know that for the last two years in my State the amounts which are sanctioned for the uplift of Harijans are spent only in the month of March for holding conferences for Harijan uplift. I have attended three or four of these conferences, all in the month of March, when we are busy here, and throughout the year nothing happens.

The same is the story of the tube-well scheme and it is an appropriate subject for me to mention, because in my constituency a part of it has absolutely no prospect of canal irrigation because it is slightly on a higher terrain and it was for this reason that a scheme of exploratory tube-wells was sanctioned. We were first told that we will have some exploratory tube-wells in 1954; then we were told it would be in 1955, which later was extended to 1956. We have no signs of it at all and now I find from the explanatory memorandum that the scheme will fructify only in 1958.

Shri Kamath: Still exploring!

Shri Bansal: Now, these are items where if proper expenditure is not incurred, the majority of our people are not going to see the benefits of independence, and it is for this reason that I emphasise this aspect of the question of seeing that whatever amounts are budgeted here for developmental works are actually incurred.

I know there are difficulties of personnel. In a large number of cases, expenditure is not incurred because adequately trained personnel is not available. This question has been raised before the House again and again. Our Estimates Committee have gone into this question and have made a large number of suggestions. One difficulty I find with regard to some of the backward areas is that the community project schemes which have been launched in areas which were slightly more developed than the backward areas have left those backward areas absolutely high and dry. I mentioned this point on a previous occasion also. What is happening is that all the district machinery gets busy and geared to seeing the work at the community projects centre. And in areas where there are no community projects, even the normal type of developmental work does not take place. I would therefore suggest that a special circular should be issued to the various State Governments inviting their attention to this aspect of the developmental work. They should be told that simply because there are community projects in certain selected areas, the other areas should not be left high and dry.

The question of administrative and technical personnel has been raised again and again. One of the handicaps which we suffer from in our country is the lack of adequately trained engineers, overseers, draughtsmen and, on the social services side, doctors. I have been suggesting that as far as the engineers are concerned, we must give up for some time to come the question of very high standards. We must somehow see that the courses for the engineering classes are only for a period of three years. Train your engineers in the colleges for three years, and send them to the works; after five years of work there, let them again go to the engineering colleges for one year's refresher course, so that at least for the time being, we shall be able to tide over the difficulties.

As far as doctors are concerned, we used to have the licentiates' courses for three years. I think we are now having colleges where a person can qualify only in a period of five years, as a doctor. My suggestion is that we must give a licentiate's degree to a doctor in three years. Let him go to the rural areas and towns where we are experiencing a lot of difficulties in getting adequately qualified doctors—I can speak at least about my constituency here—to man the dispensaries which are being opened in those places. After working there for five years, let him again go back to the college, take training for a year more, and then he can become a full-fledged M.B.B.S doctor.

The question of inflation has been referred to by a large number of speakers who have preceded me. On reference

[Shri Bansal]

to the statistics of wholesale price indices, I find that during the last three months, there has been a substantial rise in the general index of wholesale prices, of as much as 20 points.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: 34 points.

Shri Bansal: In January, the index number in respect of all commodities was 375, in March, it was 387. That shows that there was a rise of only 12 points.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: I was telling you of the rise during the period from December 1954 to December 1955.

Shri Bansal: From December, the rise is even more. If you go to April last year, you will find that the rise is still greater. In April 1955, the index was 345, and in March this year it was 387. That means that there was a rise of about 40 points. A rise of 40 points over an index of about 345 means a rise of almost 10 per cent, which is quite a sharp rise, in my view.

But here there are one or two factors that we should not forget, and the first is that there has been a steeper rise after November, when the index was 365; in March, it was 387, which means a rise of about 22 points during the last five months. The reasons for this, in my view, are the scarcity of foodstuffs and the prospects of a slightly unfavourable winter crop. I am glad that the Food Ministry have now entered into some arrangement for importing foodstuffs, and maintaining a stock of reserves, and I think that this will have some effect on the price situation. The figures for the last few days of April are not available, but from whatever indications are there, we can hope that we shall have a downward trend in the commodity index.

I do not take a pessimistic view as some of my friends have done, and I do not think that there is any cause for alarm. But the fact remains that we shall have to watch the price situation very carefully. My suggestion is that if there is no adequate machinery at present in the Finance Ministry, we must have a sort of vigilance department there which will be watching the red signs of inflation, and go on advising the various Ministries concerned, as to the immediate steps that have to be taken to see that the price trend is stabilised.

I have said again and again that in a backward country like India, the impact of any additional money that is created is going to be felt most on cloth and on food. As far as food is concerned, there is one relieving feature, namely that its demand cannot be so elastic, and if we have a reasonable crop, the prices of foodgrains can be kept within reasonable check. So, the main impact is going to be felt on cloth, and in my view, also on building materials, for in our country the rural population, whenever they get slightly more money in their hands, try to invest it in house-building. At least, that is my experience of my constituency. It is for that very reason that I have been saying again and again that we must see to it that coal for brick-burning is made available to our rural areas as rapidly as possible. On the last occasion, when I had spoken on this question, I was wrongly reported in the papers as having said that coal should be made available for cement. Well, it should be made available for cement, but what I was trying to say was that brick-burning coal should be made available for smaller towns and rural areas, so that when a villager wants to spend money on building a house, he will not experience much difficulty in getting building material, which is nothing more than bricks. No steel is used in our rural houses, and only very little of cement is used. So, if brick-burning coal is given to our rural population, they will be quite satisfied with it, and the impact of inflation which is being feared so much by our friends will be kept in check.

I know that all deficit financing must lead to some sort of inflation. But what is the alternative before us? The Finance Minister, while speaking the other day, before the planning forum, has pointed out that we may perhaps have to increase the size of the Plan. He was also pessimistic about the quantum of foreign aid that we might receive. That again leaves us with two alternatives, firstly that of raising the financial resources within the country by means of taxation or savings, and secondly that of deficit financing. I know that we shall have to keep a proper proportion between deficit financing and savings by way of taxation or voluntary savings. But the House has to face the fact that if it wants a developmental programme of any sizable order, then it has to take the risk. All that human beings can do is to watch the situation continuously, and go on taking immediate

steps to see that the price situation is not allowed to go out of our hands. If we had taken a decision to import about a million tons of wheat in December itself, even the rise that we have at present would perhaps not have been there.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Now, I come to one or two small matters. We are having now a number of agreements with foreign countries in regard to the various projects that we are launching in our country. The Estimates Committee, while going into this question, has said that all the information and knowledge in regard to our agreements with various foreign countries and firms should be pooled together so that in any new agreement that we might negotiate, we have the background of all that information and we do not easily trip up. It is no secret that in some of the agreements which are signed, we have made mistakes. I do not say that only Government have made mistakes; I know that there are cases of even private persons entering into agreements with foreign countries on terms more favourable to them than were absolutely necessary. That only emphasises the point made by the Estimates Committee that all this information should be pooled in he Finance Ministry, so that whenever we are entering into agreements or negotiating with foreign companies or foreign countries regarding any new project, we have this background of information which will enable us to avoid the pit falls and get the best possible terms.

I will mention one or two points more and then I would have done.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only the points may be mentioned because he has exceeded the time.

Shri Bansal: Shri Tulsidas referred to the company law administration. I am very glad that the Secretary of the department recently undertook a tour of the various commercial towns and discussed with the business community the manner in which the Act has to be implemented. But my information is that during the course of these discussions, a number of points emerged which would require looking into. Without going into details, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to get an elaborate report from that officer, so that he can see in what manner the various provisions of the Act have to be implemented

Shri Tulsidas referred to one or two aspects. I would just give one example from my own experience. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry is a purely non-profit making body. Its membership is absolutely voluntary and its balance sheets and report are open to the public. Only the members of the business community are its members. Now, under the Act, it will not be possible for my office to enter into a contract for purchase of any item of consumption in my office with any of the suppliers who are members of the Federation. It means that even the stationery cannot be purchased from a manufacturer of stationery, without going through a lot of procedure involved in this particular Act. The same situation will apply to a large number of chambers of commerce, because businessmen and manufacturers are by definition going to be the members of such bodies. If they are not going to purchase from or enter into contracts with, a member, then I do not know with whom they are going to enter into contracts.

This is just one type of difficulty which I am pointing out. I have no strong views on the subject. But I would suggest that it would lead to better working of the Companies Act if the hon. Finance Minister calls for a report from his officers sits down with them and patiently goes into such kinds of complaints and difficulties, and tries to see that at least administratively, the Act is so worked that these difficulties are not there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Some other opportunity might be utilised.

Shri Bansal: I will just make one remark about financial control. We have been talking about internal financial control for a number of years now. Referring to the Explanatory Memorandum and to the Report of the Finance Ministry, I find that this kind of internal financial control is being introduced only in one Ministry, and the Organisation and Methods Division, perhaps in one or two Ministries. I would very much like to know from the Finance Minister as to what are his views on this question of financial control? Because, as I said in the very beginning unless we look into this whole question, our developmental plan will not progress. My other suggestion to the Finance Minister is to call a conference of financial officers from all the States and go into the procedure of the

[Shri Bansal]

matching grants and the various types of loans which we make to the States for specific purposes, to examine the difficulties in the way of these matching grants and loans being utilised. As you know, what happens in the case of a matching grant is that the department of the State Government concerned has to make a scheme. Then that scheme has to get the administrative approval of that particular State. After the administrative approval, budgetary approval has to be obtained. I am told on definite authority that this process takes about seven or eight months. Then the scheme comes to the Central Government. Here again, it is bound to take two or three months, with the result that for one year no scheme can be put through, where matching grants or specific loans are being given by the Government of India. Therefore, let the hon. Minister call the persons who are faced with these difficulties in the various States to a conference. No harm will be done by calling the heads of the finance departments of all the States or most of the States and sitting round and discussing with them the difficulties they are having in implementing the various programmes where the Central Government are giving money.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The following are the selected cut motions relating to various Demands under the Ministry of Finance which have been indicated by the Members to be moved:

Demands No.	*No. of Cut motions*
26	824, 825, 827, 1186 1187, 1188, 1189.
29	832.
30	894, 895.
38	1020.

Irregularities in recruitment of Central Excise Inspectors

Shri Gadilingana Gowd (Kurnool): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Working of Industrial Finance Corporation.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to introduce pilot schemes under Rural Credit Survey in Andhra.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Reform of Existing Budgetary System

Shri Tulsidas: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for greater Parliamentary controls of State undertakings.

Shri Tulsidas: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for greater Parliamentary control over Central assistance to States

Shri Tulsidas: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Practical difficulties in Administration of the Companies Act, 1956

Shri Tulsidas: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be rereduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to investigate into cases of evasion of payment of income-tax

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax and Estate Duty' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Discontent prevailing in Opium Factory staff at Neemuch on account of continued insecurity of service

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Opium' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Categorisation of Opium Patrols as Ziladars and its adverse effects on their terms of service

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Opium' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Ineffective implementation of schemes under Community Projects, Community Development Blocks and National Extension Services

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All these cut motions are now before the House.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): Sir, the First Five-Year Plan is just over and we are now at the threshold of the Second Five-Year Plan. It is desirable, at this stage, to look at the past with a view to take stock of some of the achievements we have made. And also we must assess the trends of the present position so that we may be able to understand the future possibilities.

When I look at the First Five-Year Plan and its achievements, I find that it was not a complete success, nor was it a complete failure. It was a Plan of half success, half-failure, if I may say so. In certain respects, the Plan achieved some success. For instance, we have been able to overcome the shortages in food and industrial raw materials. Again, we have been able, in the earlier period, to counteract the inflationary impact and also, to a certain extent, to control prices. But if we look at the present level of living standards and also *per capita* income. I think the Plan has been a failure. In 1930, *per capita* income of our people was about Rs. 62. Now it is Rs. 285. But if you take into consideration the monetary value which was prevalent in 1930 and which is prevalent today (1:4) I feel there is not much significant progress in the *per capita* income.

Then, we may take into consideration the employment problem. I feel very much distressed and pained to point out that the Plan has been a complete failure in this respect. Though attempts were made in the later stages of the Plan to provide more liquid resources for the purpose of providing more employment opportunities, I am very sorry to say that all those attempts were a failure and there was no significant addition to employment.

During the five year period, we have been able to absorb about 4·5 million people in various jobs and there has been a considerable carry-over of the unemployed from the previous period. According to the draft Plan of the Planning Commission, the total number of jobs that could be provided during the present quinquennium would be about 8 million. But the total number of people who would be seeking employment would be nearabout 16 million. In that case, we will be able to provide jobs only for 50 per cent. So, from the point of view of employment, both the First Five-Year Plan and the Second Five-Year Plan would be a failure.

You know the law of economics. If you spend a certain amount of money, it is bound to yield certain results, whether there is plan or no plan. If there is heavy spending programme on various schemes it is bound to produce certain economic results. *Ad hoc* departmental or public spending without Plan would have produced the same kind of result. Our conscious planning has not created any scope for absorbing more man-power. Why has it been so? It is a point worth considering. I think the basic fault of our planning is that it is not man-power planning. In other words, we do not take into consideration the man-power available in the country and we do not relate that fact to our planning.

The Planning Commission has mentioned four objectives in its draft plan and one of the four is to create more jobs for the people. To that extent, I feel it is right but the emphasis is not on employment alone. Various objectives have been mentioned in the Plan. In consequence the plan suffers from lack of bias towards employment. There has been no special emphasis on employment. It has been put down as one ot the various objectives that have to be achieved. We have now to consider whether we should sacrifice other objectives for the sake of providing full employment. I am rather of opinion that other objectives would be achieved substantially if you keep in view only full employment.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: How will it be possible without planning?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I want such a planning which gives top priority to the question of employment and not this kind of planning where there is interlocking of many objectives. I certainly want inequality to be reduced. I want industrialisation also. But, all these things would be steadily realised if we keep in view employment as the

[Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy]

goal for the time being. We cannot afford to think of various kinds of objectives in the context of one or two plans. It is very difficult to achieve a very high standard of life or to bring about absolute equality within a period of 5 years. That should be a distant goal. But the present aim should be to reduce the strain on the economy resulting from heavy and large-scale unemployment.

The Finance Minister may ask me, whether it would not be possible to balance all these things and whether it would not be possible to create employment opportunities by making an effort to realise all the objectives. That is a valid argument. But the difference in result would be great if there is difference in emphasis. If you lay emphasis on employment and employment alone, then, the pattern of industry and the pattern of trade will change. If employment is the ultimate and immediate objective, then the emphasis might be on consumer goods industries, small and medium sized industries and cottage industries and not on heavy industries.

Shri K. C. Sodhia : Are they not all attempted by the Commission at present ?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy : No. The employment potential of basic and heavy industries, would be far less than that of small and medium sized industries and consumer goods industries. Therefore we have to make a choice. Our resources are very limited as the Finance Minister himself has admitted in one of his speeches. So, we will have to make a choice between small-scale industries, consumer goods industries, and heavy industries and producer goods industries. It is very difficult for a backward economy to have heavy industries and to achieve self-sufficiency in the matter of producer goods, say, within a period of 10 years we have to ask ourselves this question—What is the present imperative necessity ? To me it is employment that is the dominant question. If we fail to make it as the sole objective, and if we take other objectives also into consideration, it may mean that we may achieve little progress here and little progress there but no systematic and steady progress would be achieved from the point of view of the ordinary man. The plan then will have no good result.

This takes me to another important question. If you do not start adequate consumer goods or small-scale industries, not only will the employment opportunities be narrowed down but the people will also suffer from acute distress as a result of increase in prices. The First Five-Year Plan itself has, in its later stages, produced a certain high level of prices. The Finance Minister may say that it is not inflation ; he may say that the price rise in the recent months is not due to the extra amount of credit which is injected into our economy. But I feel that the recent price increase is mostly due to the extra amount of credit which has been brought to bear upon our economy. The other day—day before yesterday, I think—the Finance Minister suggested that deficit financing to the extent of Rs. 1,200 crores may have to be extended further ; it may be Rs. 1,400 or Rs. 1,500 crores even. If you take the entire public sector into consideration during the Second Five-Year Plan period, you will realise that out of Rs. 4,800 crores, nearly Rs. 2,400 crores have to be found by other means, that is to say by deficit finance, by foreign assistance, and borrowing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy : I shall only take five minutes more.

Shri Kamath : He is the only speaker from our group.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy : The result will be that the inflationary trend, which is already affecting the society will further increase. The result will be that the prices will increase as there will be too much of money and too little goods in the market. So, this increase in prices during the next five-year period would react very unfavourably on the common man. The Minister may say that deficit financing of Rs. 1,200 crores is a reasonable limit. The limit has to be somewhat arbitrary, but from the present trend I would say that it cannot be described a fair limit.

In this connection I want to make a suggestion to the Finance Minister whether it will not be wise to limit the Plan. He is now thinking of enlarging the Plan. He himself knows that it is not possible to find the required liquid resources for financing the Second Plan. There is already an uncovered gap of Rs. 400 crores. In view of this, would it not be advisable to have a sort of a

smaller Plan with a change in the emphasis of the Plan on employment instead on heavy industries? If that is done, I am sure that the economy would be more strengthened, the emerging imbalance would be prevented and the prices would be stabilised. The inflationary pressure might be sucked up if a decentralised pattern were to be adopted. According to the draft Five-Year Plan, there will be activities only in selected centres where heavy industries are located. But, if the Finance Minister adopts a different approach, that is, if he encourages small-scale industries and medium-scale industries, there will be greater scope for employment. He may ask whether we should sacrifice heavy industrialisation. After all, we have to sacrifice something for the achievement of the very dire imperative, that is, employment. We have to do it and there is no other go. So, from this point of view I say there should be a man-power budget every year and we must follow a policy of full employment in the next five-year period. If you just study the present population trend, you will find that the decennial increase is about 15 per cent. We are already 36 crores in number, and out of the 36 crores, 30 crores are living on the land, that is, seven out of ten are dependent upon agriculture. Even if you provide many heavy industries like steel, cement and the like, it will be very difficult to introduce the necessary dynamic element into our economy for some time to come. We are always sluggish in our movement, our economy is sluggish, and if at all there is any progress, it is a sluggish progress. There has been sluggishness partly because there is no economy and efficiency in regard to our public spending. I may cite an instance to illustrate it. I had the opportunity of going to one or two Community Project Areas and there I collected some statistics. It is very revealing. The Engineering Department officials themselves stated to me that nearly 40 to 45 per cent of expenditure is sheer waste. For instance, there is a wing called the Bharat Sevak Samaj and they are allowed to make roads, construct wells, and for any work they do they are asked to submit bills for payment. It came to my notice that they always submit exaggerated bills—I do not say false bills. They perform about 50 per cent of the work and they send bills for 100 per cent. It is clear that nearly 40 to 45 per cent of money spent in these development projects in the rural areas is mere waste. You may say that it is a necessary waste concomitent to planning. But should this necessary waste be to the extent of 45 per cent? If this trend is to continue in public expenditure in the next quinquennium then for Rs. 7,000 and odd crores provided for the next Five-Year Plan, I think we will be having the work of about Rs. 3,500 and odd crores only. So, I say, mere fiscal or financial plan will not carry us forward. We must combine both fiscal and physical plans and the whole thing should have a bearing on employment. If that is done, we will have a better perspective for planning and we will get better results.

Shri G. H. Deshpande (Nasik Central): I rise to congratulate the Finance Ministry for the good work that they have done during the year under review. They have taken many steps which will lead us towards the goal of socialist pattern of society. During the First Five-Year Plan also, they have done fairly well and we are just embarking on the Second Five-Year Plan, and for that also they have prepared themselves and the country very well. I entirely disagree from the hon. Member who preceded me. I do not know how it is possible for this country to make progress in any direction without certain basic industries. There cannot be two opinions that employment is the main problem before this nation and this has been taken into consideration in the Second Five-Year Plan also. But I do not know how the problems of the country can be solved without certain basic industries being undertaken. For instance, if you want all-round progress in the country, it is absolutely necessary to have good transport. You cannot have progress without better housing conditions. How can you achieve that without adequate supply of steel and cement. For all these things, it is absolutely necessary to have the basic industries. While the Plan has laid some stress on basic industries, it has not neglected the cottage industries. Much stress is laid on cottage industries and they will give adequate employment. But neither agriculture nor cottage industries can make progress without certain basic industries. If the country is to progress, we must have industrialisation. Even from the defence point of view, it is impossible to make any progress or to have any security without some stress on industrialisation. I do not think it is wrong to lay stress, in India today, on industrialisation or on basic industries.

[Shri G. H. Deshpande]

Having said that, I want to place before this House one special fact, At Nasik Road, this Ministry runs an institution known as the India Security Press. I have some suggestions to make regarding the welfare of the employees there. It is a unique institution in Asia. I would like the hon. Members and hon. Ministers to come and visit that institution. The work in that institution is increasing every day and the number of employees is also increasing. I know the expansion of the building there has been undertaken. Recently, I witnessed the conditions under which the workers are working there. In certain sections, they are required to work for hours together in a very crowded condition. It is injurious to health. Some device must be found out by which this could be avoided so that they could work in better conditions.

A number of workers come there to work from long distances—say about ten miles or so. They return the same day. They come early morning and return late in the evening. Doing so continuously for years together has affected the health of many people. There is dearth of housing accommodation at Nasik Road. Something is being done. Even last year some allotment was made for labour quarters but for want of cement and steel no work was undertaken. The housing conditions of the industrial labourers must be improved. I must thank the hon. Finance Minister for having agreed to introduce pension benefits to the Government servants there. But the industrial labour is suffering from many disabilities. They have not yet got the privilege of leave and holidays. Last year privileges were granted to Government servants but not to industrial labour. Many of their grievances will be solved if they are also classified as Government servants.

In the vicinity of this press, last year a new press under a different Ministry was started. There, there is no distinction of this type between the men that are engaged in that press. I would request the Finance Ministry to go into these and see if their grievances could be removed so that they may get the same privileges as others who are working in the same press under the same conditions are getting.

There is no hospital there. This has been conceded sometime back. There are more than 3,000 men there. So it is high time that the institution has an hospital of its own. I think it has been agreed to and some allotment has also been made. My request is that this should be implemented without any further delay.

So far as their housing condition is concerned, very few of them have got houses. Of course they are good houses. They had asked for electricity and it was supplied to them. There were no meters. That also has been sanctioned a couple of years back but the decision has not been given effect to. These are small things. My grievance is that decisions are not implemented. There should be some shade so that they can go there during the hours of rest and take their meals etc. These are all things which have been accepted. But they have not been implemented.

I take this opportunity to place these general things before this House and before the Finance Ministry. I do hope that these things will be implemented very soon. I have already said that the Finance Ministry has done well during this year and I have no doubt that they will not be found wanting to shoulder the responsibility that lies ahead in the implementation of the Second Plan.

Shri Bahadur Singh (Ferozepur—Ludhiana—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I shall confine my speech to the working of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration. The P.A.C., in its 15th report, has made some comments about it and has demanded the appointment of a committee to enquire into the appointment of officers, fixation of salaries, overhauling the administration, etc. I learn that no such committee has been appointed so far.

In 1948 an Act was passed known as the Rehabilitation Finance Administration Act and under that Act certain rules were framed. When recruitment was made, it was made on an All India basis and the servants were transferable to any part of the country. It is very painful for me to make certain statements here. But, things have reached such a stage that I am compelled to make them. I feel that it is in the interest of the country and that facts should be brought before this House and the Government.

As far as recruitment is concerned, there are certain grievances against the officers, high-ups—the Chief Administrator and the Deputy Chief Administrator. Unfortunately, the question which should not have arisen, has arisen—

that is, the question of Bengali and non-Bengali staff. There is no provision in the staff regulation that the staff has to be recruited from a particular region and that people of other regions should be turned out. At present, some arguments and reasons are given, and the non-Bengali employees are turned out from the service on this or that plea. In the beginning there was no question of eastern or western region. People were recruited from all classes, castes, creeds, regions, etc. Now, they say that the work in the western region is more or less over and so they need people who are well conversant with Bengali language, and with the economic conditions, psychology, etc. of the people of the particular region. Therefore, they are recruiting Bengali staff.

2 P.M.

Another reason given is that the staff is surplus and therefore they are retrenching. As far as retrenchment is concerned, it is very strange that the people with experience are retrenched first. Ordinarily, people who are recruited recently are retrenched first and the people who have got longer tenure of service are retrenched later. But, in this case it is the other way round. People are picked up and who do not belong to Bengal are retrenched even though they are the people who have got several years experience and their position in the seniority list is within 25. They are turned out first and their juniors are still allowed to continue. This is a very strange type of retrenchment. They say that the staff is surplus. If the staff is surplus, I do not understand why they are recruiting new staff.

The other plea given is that people who know a particular language, people who are conversant with the language of the eastern region or Bengali language are needed. In this connection I would like to say that when this Rehabilitation Finance Administration started working and people were recruited including several Bengalis, even though they were working in the western region this difficulty of language did not come up in their way. They have been working very well. Now to come out with this plea that the work is to be done in the eastern region, therefore the staff should know a language of that region, is false and flimsy. If that argument is put up, may I most humbly ask, why these officers, who now bring forward this plea that the staff must know a language of the region, did not honestly vacate the seats as they did not know the language of the people who have come from Western Punjab, Sind and Pakhtoonistan? At that time this difficulty was not there. Now, when the people have got experience for 6 or 7 years, they are being turned out on this plea and new staff is being recruited.

There is another interesting thing. On the one hand they say that the staff is surplus and, on the other hand they say that Bengali people are needed. I can quote here some examples where they have transferred some of the trained Bengali staff to some other departments. One man has been transferred to the Company Law Administration Department, another employee who belongs to Bengal has been transferred to the Community Project Administration, and a third man has been transferred to the Economic Adviser's Office. According to Government rules, a person who is desired in a particular office is not allowed to go to any other department. That person cannot even apply to the U.P.S.C. for higher posts. When people belonging to Bengal are required in this office I do not understand why these people who have received, training in their posts for some years, have been transferred to other departments.

I took up this case and wrote a letter to the hon. Finance Minister. I got a reply from him in which various arguments have been given. It is written therein that the persons whose record was not up to the mark were turned out. Here I want to ask: is it only the non-Bengali staff whose record is not up to the mark? May I also humbly ask, what is the number of Bengali staff whose record was not up to the mark, who have been transferred and who have been turned out from their offices? People who have got seven years experience are being turned out on the plea that they do not know the language, people who are raw hands, who do not know anything about the administration are being appointed; and Bengali staff who have got training is transferred to other departments. I have referred to three cases where Bengali people were transferred to other departments. If the Rehabilitation Finance Administration wanted Bengali people they should have kept these three and the poor employees who do not belong to Bengal should have been transferred in their place.

[Shri Bahadur Singh]

Then, Sir, according to the rule 19 of the Staff Regulations, relating to termination of services of an employee, an employee who has been incapicitated from service by bodily or mental infirmity may be discharged from service without any notice or pay in lieu thereof. I may point out here that an Assistant Inspector who served in the Rehabilitation Finance Administration for seven years and who had an overall exeperience of 22 years, when he was transferred from Karnal to Calcutta, was served with a notice when he fell sick. No reasons were given and no charges were framed against him. As I said, according to the rules, only when a person is infirm bodily or mentally can be served with a notice of termination of service without any charges being framed. Here, this man was not suffering from any mental disease and he was served with a notice without any reasons being given. No alternative job was also provided for him. This is the kind of discrimination that is going on at present in the Rehabilitation Finance Administration.

Shri B. S. Murthy: So, who was suffering from mental disease?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He said, the man was not suffering from any mental disease.

Shri B. S. Murthy: But, someone must have been suffering from mental disease.

Shri Bahadur Singh: That I do not know. The hon. Minister will be able to reply it better as to who is suffering from mental disease.

Then, Sir, in that letter it is pointed out that nobody has been retrenched within the last year or so. As far as I know nearly about 20 Assistant Inspectors have been retrenched and about 20 Assistant Inspectors have been demoted. These persons have got many years experience and are pretty seniors. But the staff who have been promoted have got less experience and are not so conversant with the work. There are many such cases but I do not want to take the time of the House taking up all the cases.

I only want to urge upon the hon. Minister to look into the matter very seriously. This has also been recommended by the Public Accounts Committee. Therefore, an independent inquiry should be made into the working of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration and the persons who have been victimised unnecessarily should be reinstated, or at least alternate jobs should be provided to them.

May I say a word, Sir, and then finish? If in that inquiry it comes out that there are certain people in high posts who are responsible for creating such a kind of discrimination, they should be punished heavily, because it will be in the interests of our country. If we are, as is said everywhere, heading towards a socialist pattern of society, I do not know how this provincialism comes in there. If we do not check it, it will prove to be very harmful. Therefore, I again repeat that an independent inquiry should be instituted.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: I have heard with great pleasure the speeches that have been delivered today on the Demands of Finance Ministry. We have finished the First Five-Year Plan and I should congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for his stout heart and his broad back. Finances for these plans come from the country; there is no doubt about it. But all this requires a man who stands courageously and can command those resources. I am glad that that difficulty is over and to those who say that there has been no good in the Five-Year Plans, I attach no value. The First Five-Year Plan has produced good results. It has created a plan-consciousness in our people. I wish that the Second Five-Year Plan may also be safely piloted by our Finance Minister and he may be put in charge of the finances of our country for many more Plans to come.

On a gigantic Plan like the present, there are many points on which there may be differences of opinion, and I would like to place some of my observations before the Finance Minister, and these are points which I have found out during the course of my study of the economic plans that are followed in the country. I would invite his attention to the fact that during the present year, the Reserve Bank has issued notes and one-rupee Government currencies to the tune of over Rs. 471 crores. Expansion of currency to such a large extent is likely to increase the inflationary tendency and I should invite the attention of the authorities to the fact that inflationary trends have already set in. It is time that measures were taken to mop off some of this huge volume of notes that has been issued by the Reserve Bank.

The second point that I want to bring to the attention of the Finance Minister is that huge sums of money have been lent to the State Governments during the last five years and their total, as has been given by him in the explanatory memorandum, is something like Rs. 1,100 crores. My question to the Finance Minister is whether he thinks that the State Governments will be in a position, during the immediate future—say five or ten years—to pay off these loans to the Central Government. Do their resources permit them to carry on the ordinary administration and the new functions that are assigned to them for the execution of the second Plan and also to find out the money for the payment of these loans? It is time for us to think over this matter. Either the resources of the State Governments should be properly augmented or these loans should be written off. Unless we do that or take some other step towards that direction, I think the State Governments will remain in the same position in which they are now. Of course, they may find out money by taxing the ordinary necessities of life and may go against the spirit of the Essential Commodities Act passed by Parliament. But then, if they do that, there will be a great outcry against those measures. Therefore, it is necessary that the allotment of new sources of income should also be made to the States. As the new Finance Commission has been appointed. I would request the Finance Minister to draw the Finance Commission's pointed attention to this matter and ask them to enquire and report on it.

I now refer to the expansion of the administrative services that has taken place during the last five years. One of the tables appended to the explanatory memorandum says that out of Rs. 524 crores on civil expenditure, no less than Rs. 241 crores—including the interest charges—go towards the maintenance of our civil establishments. Of course, when activities of the State are expanding, it is but natural that there should be a corresponding increase in the personnel of the civil administration. But we have to take care that the expenditure on civil administration does not outstrip the amount of money that we are going to spend over the development of the public utility and other services.

As has been observed by my friend Shri Tulsidas I think that there is great room for reform both in the form and in the way in which the budget is prepared and discussed. The skeleton form in which it is presented now and the haste with which we finish up the discussion on it are matters for consideration by this House, especially when this House has been put in charge of financing this country, by the Constitution.

I wish to say a few words about the Community Projects. I have looked into one or two of them. Lately, when I visited a project in the Gwalior district, I was much satisfied with the work that has been done there. From my observation of other Community Projects I find that the progress in these projects depends much upon the personnel that has been placed in charge. Accordingly, my submission is that in the selection of personnel for the direction of the Community Projects, at least the head of the project should be a man of experience and a man of drive. He should believe in his work and he should enthuse the people in his charge to do the work with zeal. Of course, as has been said, much work is being done in these community projects; but, the remaining part of the district where no such work is done is left in the condition in which it has been before. Even the personnel of the development departments are taken away from that part of the district and are placed in the community projects, because though we have been training people for these projects, still there is much deficiency, and in order to make up that deficiency, the State Governments have been transferring people from the remaining parts of the district to work in the community projects. This has got its own effect on the people who are remaining away from the community projects. Therefore, I would humbly request the Finance Minister and the community projects administration to speed up the training of a selected type of persons for work in the community projects.

Regarding income-tax and customs, I would invite the attention of the Finance Minister to the need for taking steps to bring in the reforms suggested by the Taxation Enquiry Commission regarding the various matters which have been explained lucidly in that report.

Lastly, I would beg the Finance Minister to arrange his taxation proposals in such a way as to be proportionate to the increase in income among the different sectors of the community and the

[Shri K. C. Sodhia]

different types of people living in the different parts of the country. There are persons who have been benefited and whose income has increased very much by the execution of the first Plan; but, there is also a section—a considerable section—which has not derived much benefit from it. Therefore, in the matter of taxation, if all these sections are put on an equal footing, it will not be doing justice. Therefore, some attention may be given to this aspect of the matter.

श्री एच० पी० सिंह (जिला गाजीपुर पश्चिम) : मैं वित्त मंत्रालय के अनुदानों पर जो की इस समय हाउस की स्वीकृती के लिये पेश किये गये हैं, कुछ बाते रखना चाहता हूं।

हमारे बजट में १७·६८ करोड रूपये के घाटे का प्राविजन (व्यवस्था) दिखाया गया है। इसके सम्बध में मुझे यह कहना है कि जो बजट में रुपया आता है वह बहुत छोटी छोटी मदों से लेकर बडी बडी मदों के जरिय इकटठा किया जाता है और महिला बचत योजना और दूसरी अन्य छोटी बडी इसी प्रकार की योजनाओं से काफ़ी रूपया गवर्नमेंट को प्राप्त होता है। आज हम देखते हैं कि इस तरह से इकट्ठे किये हुये पैसे का दुरुपयोग, सरकार द्वारा कराये जाने वालें कामों में गांवों और कस्बों में होता है और इस तरह का पैसे का दुरुपयोग होता देख कर ग्रामीण जनता के हृदय पर सरकार के लिये बुरा भाव पैदा होता है। मैं आपको अपने जिले गाजीपुर की बात बतलाना चाहता हूं। जब कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट (केन्द्रीय सरकार) ने यह लिखा था कि करीब १५०० रुपये में एक कुआं बन जाता है वहा मेरे जिलें में ७८४० रुपये में एक कआं तैयार किया गया है। उसका पानी आबपाशी के लिये नहीं हैं बल्कि अस्पताल में पानी पीने के लिये है, उसको तैयार कराने के लिये ७८४० रुपये का ठीका दिया गया था।

इसके अतिरिक्त यह जो गांवों को उंचा करने के वास्ते सडकों पर, बांदों पर मिट्टी फ़ेंकने का काम होता है इसमें भी हमारे देखने में आया हैं कि सरकारी पैसे का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है और जहां एक लाख का काम होता है वहां दो लाख रुपया खर्च किया जाता है। मेरा कहना यह है कि आज जब कि हम को देश की तरक्की करने के लिये जनता से काफ़ी रुपया इकट्ठा करना है, तब यह बहुत जरूरी हो जाता है कि आज यह जो सरकारी कार्यों मे पैसे का अपव्यय हो रहा है, इसको रोका जाय। जब वह देखते है कि सरकार उनसे टैक्सो की शक्ल में पैसे या अन्य प्रकारसे काफ़ी रुपया वसूल करती है और दसरी तरफ़ उस रुपयेकी बर्बादी उस के द्वारा किये जाने वाले कामों में होती है तो उनके दिलों को बडी ठेस पहुंचती है और सरकार के प्रति उनके मन में एक प्रकार का घृणा का भाव पैदा हो जाता है।

यह जो घाटे की रकम बजट में दिखलाई गई है, मैं समझता हूं कि वह नगण्य है। हम अपनी खर्च होने वाली रकम को ठीक से कंट्रोल करें और यह देखें कि उसका अपव्यय न हो तो हमारे समक्ष घाटेका कठिन प्रश्न नहीं रह जाता। प्लानिंग कमेटियों में इस विषय पर हमने कई मर्तबा सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है कि हमार जो सरकारी इंजीनियर्स और दूसरे जिम्मेदार लोग हैं उनको ठीकसे एस्टिमेट्स (प्राक्कलन) बनाने चाहियें और मैं समझता हूं कि अगर वे सही तौर पर और कायदे से एस्टिमेट्स बनायें तो कोई कारण नहीं हैं कि आज मकान बनाने में और गांवों को ऊंचा करने के लिये सडकों पर मिट्टी फेंकने के कामों में जो रुपये की बर्बादी होती है, वह रोकी न जा सके। और आज इन कामों पर जो धन का अपव्यय हो रहा है उसका जनता के दिल और दिमाग पर कोई अच्छा असर नहीं पड रहा है...

वित्त मंत्री (श्री सी० डी० देशमुख) : क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूं कि यह केन्द्रीय सरकार के पैसे से बना है या प्रदेशीय सरकार के पैसे से बना है?

श्री एच० पी० सिंह : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि प्लानिंग के जरिये जो रुपया आप स्टेट गवर्नमेंट (राज्य सरकार) को देते है, वही रुपया इसमें खर्च हुआ है।

आप खुद उन के ऊपर ताकीद रखें। आप उन्हें खुद ऐसी बातें बतलायें कि तुम रुपयोंका दुरुपयोग न करो क्यों कि तुम उस से बहुत ज्यादा काम कर सकते हो।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर कहने से ही मान जाते तो कई दफा कह दिया जाता।

श्री एच० पी० सिंह : दूसरी चीज मुझे अपने गाजीपुर की ओपियम फैक्ट्री के सम्बन्ध में कहनी है। गाजीपुर में इस देश की सबसे बडी अफीम की फैक्ट्री चलती है। इस फैक्ट्री में सन १९१० में जितना काम होता था अब

उस का बारहवां हिस्सा के ही करीब काम वहां पर होता है। केवल कुछ थोडे से हिस्से में अफीम का काम होता है जिस से दवायें तैयार हो कर विदेशों को जाती है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस से सरकार को करीब ढाई करोड रुपये सालाना का फायदा होता है। ऐसी फैक्ट्रीज हमारे देश से केवल दो है, एक तो गाजीपुर में है और दूसरी नीमच में; लेकिन गाजीपुर की फैक्ट्री बहुत बडी है जब कि उस के लिये काम पूरा नहीं है। अगर सरकार गाजीपुर की अफीमा बनाने की मशीन वगैरेह नीमच ले जाय तो उस में सरकार का कोई नुकसान नहीं है। जो गाजीपुर की फैक्ट्री है उस को दूसरे कामों में इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है। मैं इस फैक्ट्री को इस लिये दूसरी फैक्ट्री में परिणत करने के लिये कहता हूं कि यह बहुत बडी फैक्ट्री है और इस में इस समय करीब सात या आठ सौ ही आदमी काम करते हैं। पहले इस में दस हजार तक आदमी काम करते थे, लेकिन अब बहुत कम हो गये है। आप इस फैक्ट्री को किसी भी दूसरे काम के लिये इस्तेमाल कर सकते है, जैसे शूगर फैक्ट्री है, कपडे की फैक्ट्री है, जूट (पटासन) की फैक्ट्री है, किसी भी रूप में इस को सरकार चला सकती हैं। इस प्रकार से ज्यादा आदमियों को काम भी मिल सकेगा और सरकार को भी लाभ होगा।

गाजीपुरकी अफीम फैक्ट्री के आस पास काफी जमीन है मैं समझता हूं कि करीब ४०० या ५०० बीघा होगी जिसे दयार की जमीन कहते हैं। फैक्ट्री के अधिकारी ही उसको जोतते हैं। मेरा यह सुझाव है कि यह जो जमीन गंगा की मिट्टी के पडनेसे इक्ट्ठी निकल आई है उस जमीन को या तो काठी के मजदूरों को दिया जाय, या गैर किसानों को दिया जाय जो कि लैंडलेस (भूमि विहीन) हैं, जिनके पास जमीन नहीं है। अधिकारी वर्ग जो उस को जोतते हैं और फायदा उठाते हैं यह नामुनासिब है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने कहा कि उस अफीम की फैक्ट्री को शूगर फैक्ट्री में तब्दील कर दिया जाय, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अफीम से खांड कैसी हो जायेगी ?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh : The premises should be used apparently for the sugar factory.

श्री एच० पी० सिंह : तीसरी चीज यह है कि राज्य कृषि ऋण जो प्रांतीय सरकार की जमानत पर जिला सरकारी बैंकों को दिया जाता है, उस के संबंध में मैंने रिपोर्ट में देखा कि जो पहले प्रतिबन्ध था कि उन के कैपिटल (पंजी) से ज्यादा रुपया उन को न दिया जाय वह हटा लिया गया है। लेकिन अभी तक पुराना कायदा ही रुपया देने के लिये हमारे बैंको में लागू है। इस लिये मैं आप की तवज्जह (ध्यान) दिलाना चाहता हूं कि इस नये कायदे को जरा मजबूती से लागू किया जाय और इस पर ऐक्शन लिया जाय ताकि जो अड़चने जिला साहकारी बैंकों को रिजर्व बैंक से रुपया पाने में होती हैं वह न हों।

साथ ही मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि गाजीपुर फैक्ट्री में जो मजदूर है उन की एक छोटीसी मांग है कि फैक्ट्री ऐक्ट के मुताबिक किसी भी फैक्ट्री के मजदूरों को जो सुविधायें मिलनी चाहिये या मिलती हैं वह उनको नहीं मिलती है। कुछ ऐसा किया जाय जिससे यह सुविधायें उन लोगों को भी मिलने लगें।

Shri U. M. Trivedi : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the department of the Government of India ruled by the Finance Minister is really the only representative of the Government of India because it holds the reins of all our expenditure and of all of our income. It practically rules all the several Ministries to which it allots money to be spent.

Shri B. S. Murthy : Both the public and private sectors.

Shri U. M. Trivedi : Everywhere it is. It mints your coins and you spend. It feeds you also.

Shri B. S. Murthy : It gives me coins and gives you notes.

Shri U. M. Trivedi : Therefore, all sorts of criticisms can be levelled against this Ministry.

Shri K. K. Basu : Level them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : If the hon. Member yields to these temptations, he will not be able to make any speech.

Shri U. M. Trivedi : I will stray away from these temptations and concentrate my efforts in saying a few words which you have been pleased to allow me to say.

The hon. Member who has just preceded me pointed out the existence of two opium factories in India, namely the factory at Neemuch and the one at Ghazipur. It is a queer sort of arrangement which exists that all the opium

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

practically is produced at Neemuch, processed at Neemuch and sent out in insured parcels from Neemuch to Ghazipur. Then, at Ghazipur, the particular alkaloids that are to be prepared are prepared. Why this process is still kept in force, one cannot understand. The whole of the factory can be located at Neemuch. The production is at Neemuch. We can save thousands and thousands of rupees in sending all the opium across the whole length of India.

The other thing which is pertinent is that the Government should change its policy about opium and if necessary, its disbursement and sale must be taken entirely under the control of the Government. Today, all the work, producing the opium, bringing it to the factory and processing it, is done by the Union Government. All the benefits that are to be derived there from are derived by the State Governments. We sell the opium to the State Governments at a very standard rate, on a no-profit basis. The State Governments make enormous profits out of the sales, so much so that they do not wish any control to be exercised by the Union Government in fixing the prices or sales in the States, with the net result that smuggling takes place on account of the different rates prevailing in the different States. To prevent that smuggling also, the Union Government has to apply its mind, and keep its patrols. This anomalous position which exists about the working of the Opium department should be put an end to and it must be brought directly under the control of the Government of India.

Somehow or other, this Opium department has been treated as a department under the Customs and Excise department of the Government of India. But, the step-motherly attitude that is adopted by the officers *vis-a-vis* the Opium department is doing great harm to the employees of this department. Some people are there in service for the last 20 years or even 30 years. All these people are treated as if they are temporary. Some of them are now being classified as quasi permanent—not permanent, yet. In some cases, the *hammals* have put in a service of about twenty years, and they are yet to derive any benefit out of the service that they have rendered so far. A person who goes and joins the customs department becomes permanent and becomes an officer very soon. But a person who is foolish enough to go and join the opium department remains temporary, and does not enjoy the benefits of permanent service. This sort of inequality of teatment to the staff of the opium department and the opium factories should be put a stop to. It is high time that the matter is looked into. If, however, it is the definite policy of the Government of India which they are not going to change, and that opium-growing is going to be put a complete stop to from 1959 onwards, then steps must be taken from now onwards to see what security of service can be offered to those who are already employed in the opium department, and what should be their future. In any case, they should not be left in the lurch until the year 1959.

One of the previous speakers had pointed out that while we give enormous sums to the various States, for expenditure on various projects, or for State trading purposes, we have no control over the manner in which those sums are spent. The defects that I had pointed out last year are still going on. Nepotism of the worst type and jobbery are obtaining in the various States. When I say, various States, I should say that my experience is confined to the Part B States of Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan.

I remember cases in Madhya Bharat, where grants have been made to those who were members of the opposition party, simply for the sake of winning them over to the ruling party. In some cases, the person is asked, "Oh ! you are the person, how much money would you require ?", and he replies, "Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 5,000". Then, he is told, "All right, you will have Rs. 5,000, because you are running a *mangori* and *pappad* factory." If that man is making *mangori* and *pappad*, then his industry becomes a cottage industry, and he is given a grant of Rs. 5,000. In another case, a grant of Rs. 2,000 is given for a *pappad* factory. In a third case, a *halwaee* is caught hold of and he is given a grant of Rs. 2,000. In this way, money is given to those people, as if it is their father's money, or they have earned it by their own sweat ; and it is given over to the persons merely for political purposes so that they may catch votes.

Shri D. C. Sharma : Is it fact or fiction ?

Shri U. M. Trivedi : It is a fact. If the hon. Member wants, I can give him the names, the details of the grants, and the dates on which those grants were given.

Shri K. K. Basu: Give some more opium to the professor.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: This is not the way in which money that is given by the Central Government is to be utilised by the State Governments.

I know of cases where people who deserved pensions, and who ought to have been given pensions, have not been given pensions; their cases are yet to come up, whereas pensions have been given to relatives of Ministers. Even when they happen to be concubines, they have been given pensions. I can cite the case of one Gafooran John. She was a concubine of the Maharaja of Karoli and she was given a pension of Rs. 150.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is not out of the Central grants.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It is given from the money which was given for political pensions by the Centre. That is what I am told.

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Pratapgarh Distt. —West *cum* Rae Bareli Distt.—East): Who got the pension?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I have already given the name of that person. I do not wish to repeat those things. But what I would like to point out is that this makes out a case that the Government of India should exercise control over the State Governments in regard to the manner in which they spend the money given to them by the Government of India. That is the only point which I wish to make.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Meerut. Distt. —South): Good point, but with bad illustrations.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: In which State, Madhya Bharat or Rajasthan?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The next point that I would like to make is that before trying to set up various nationalised industries, and before trying to nationalise the existing industries and thus increasing the burden on our head, we must try to consolidate the position which we have reached so far; we must study all the aspects of it. It is quite true that there are some people who would say offhand, and we also feel like that immediately. That nationalisation is good and that it is in the interests of the country, and the public at large.

But what is happening is that nationalisation has not done any real benefit to the public at large. For instance, I could cite the example of the nationalisation of road transport at various places. When the private owner was running a bus, he used to see to it that a man standing on the wayside could have a lift, if he wanted such lift. But when it is a nationalised concern, the conductor *saheb* who is sitting there in the bus is the only person who decides whether that man should be taken in or not. That man may be standing on the roadside with his wife and child, but the conductor saheb will say: आप एक, दो, तीन हैं, एक आ जाओ। come on. The ignorant man may get in, but when his wife and child also want to get in, there comes the conductor *saheb*, and he immediately kicks them out, because the position here is not as in the railways. At least in the railways, you can go in somehow; with all the difficulties that may be there, you can get in and find some space, and there is somebody or other on the spot, to whom you can go and complain. But in the case of the bus, which is passing through a jungle, such a thing is not possible, because the conductor *saheb* of the nationalised transport service does not care a twopence for what is happening to the man standing on the roadside.

Nationalisation, however, may have its own good aspects, but still before we go on to nationalise further, we should cry a halt and find out whether or not our policy of nationalising our industries has really proved helpful to the public, or is merely creating difficulties for the public in a manner which we had not foreseen.

The same is the case with the public and private corporations that we have set up. I was just reading the report of the board of directors of the National Industrial Development corporation Ltd. Many of our good Ministers are there, and many important persons are there also. I am giving this just by way of illustration. If you look at the balance-sheet, you will find that although absolutely nothing has been done so far by the corporation—that is admitted in the report itself—yet the expenditure is mounting up like anything, on heads like salaries and allowances, filing fees, and so on. For instance, the salary and allowances to the member-secretary of Jute Loans Advisory Committee are to the tune of about Rs. 5,000, salary and allowances to steno-

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

grapher to legal adviser are about Rs. 500, directors' fees Rs. 1,400, director's travelling expenses about Rs. 4,025, travelling expenses Rs. 1,102 and so on. All these expenses are being incurred by a corporation which has been floated and which has a subscribed capital of only Rs. 10 lakhs, and which has not done a pie's worth of work at all. That is what the report itself says. They have done nothing worth the name, not even a pie's worth of work. We have to look into these things very seriously, and see whether we are to incur expenditure on these things, and thus go on building up the burden on our heads.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: The hon. Member is making very important points, but there is no quorum.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Let there be no quorum. You can have it if you like.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung—Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member, Shri U. M. Trivedi, may continue.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: On that point I will stop. I would like to bring another pertinent point to the attention of the Finance Minister. Our budget is a deficit budget. We are trying to pull here, there and everywhere to make both ends meet, so much so that we are making a provision in our Finance Bill to the effect that income-tax matters as old as of 1941 will be dug up, to find out how things stand. Very scrupulously, on sentimental grounds, we have kept away from this fact that taxation on salt is to be levied. Now, ordinarily, if the old salt tax could be levied again on the salt which is being produced in India, with the present index of standard of living, it will not make any difference, while we will get a net income of about Rs. 27 crores. I for one cannot understand this sentiment any longer. There were reasons when our great leader, Mahatma Gandhi, wanted to make this a symbol of our struggle. But those days are gone. Today who profits by the high rates that are obtaining for salt? It is the ordinary middleman who has not to sweat for anything. He gets the benefit. You and I go into the market and get the salt at a far costlier rate than we ever paid for it. I remember, when I was a child, when there was taxation on salt, that the rate of Sambhar salt was hardly 2½ annas per maund. The rate of tax was about Rs. 1-4 per maund.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: He will get salt at the same rate again in his second childhood.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: We are today getting salt at a higher rate. It is at least Rs. 4 per maund; in some places, I hear it is Rs. 8 per maund. If only a tax of Rs. 1-4 or Rs. 2 per maund could be levied again on salt, our deficit will be wiped out and we will add to our revenue.

I am not an economist. I believe only in one thing, to spend less than what I earn. I can never afford to spend beyond what I earn. I think that will be a happy motto for all of us and for the country at large, that we should spend less than what we earn. That should apply to the whole of the Budget. Economists may have their own theory:

ऋणं कृत्वा घृतं पिवेत

But I do not believe in borrowing and doing all sorts of things. I hope the country will also believe in this proposition that we should not live beyond our means, that we must live within our means.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta South—East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before I proceed to more important subjects, I would like to draw the Finance Minister's attention to legalised smuggling of silver, to which a correspondent has drawn my attention. I understand that there has recently been imposed a ban on the import of silver into India from other countries. Now, traders who trade in Tibet are, I understand, allowed to accept payment in Tibetan silver dollars and to bring those silver dollars into India. Those silver dollars, I believe, are exchanged at the official rate of Rs. 2-10 each. But when they are brought to India, they are re-melted and the silver contents are sold at Rs. 3-6 each. This kind of legalised smuggling should stop. There should either be compulsion to convert dollars which are imported into India currency or to pay an import duty on those dollars.

I now proceed to more important matters connected with the conditions of our country and with the taxation policy of Finance Ministry. About 70 per cent of our revenue still consists of indirect taxation. Indirect taxation is levied on such essential commodities as cotton fabrics, sugar and other things. The list of excise duties goes on increasing either in amount or in number, and it hits the people.

Now, I am not against raising indirect taxation if you create the conditions in the people which will enable them to bear the burden of indirect taxation. Indirect taxation is very essential means of taxation for financing a welfare economy, but conditions must be created through the expenditure of the revenues we get or through the expenditure of the funds at our disposal, which will enable the people to bear the burden of the indirect taxes that are being imposed. I was reading in the papers yesterday that in China the wages have been increased, in some cases by 50 per cent. That is the way you can provide for a greater capacity in the people to bear the burden of the indirect taxes you levy. Whether you levy it on luxuries or whether you levy it on necessities, the people are able to pay. But what is the background here? Already many speakers have pointed out how prices have risen. We are levying indirect taxes on essentials which the common people use. We are pumping in more money by way of deficit financing, and we find prices are going up.

Shri Bansal has given figures to show that in the course of a year, from April last up to today, prices have gone up by 42 points. But that average index number is also misleading. I have figures to show that in some parts of the country, the rise in the prices of certain essential commodities has been phenomenal. For example, in Hyderabad, we have the figures for certain items of staple food. Rice which even in February was selling at Rs. 48 per palla—which amounts to 3 maunds— is now selling at Rs. 72 per palla. Chilli, which was selling at Rs. 1-4 per seer, is now selling at Rs. 2-8-0 per seer. Chilli, you remember, Sir, was mentioned by the Agricultural Labour Investigating Committee. The Committee has said that as the agricultural, labourers are unable to find much by way of food, they rely on chillis for food instead of real food.

3 P.M.

That has gone up by 100 per cent. Edible oils have gone up by 100 per cent. in Hyderabad. Hyderabad is not the only place. In my part of the country also the same thing is happening. Rice is going up; oil is going up; and, all the articles of food on which the community relies, are going up. But, what is left with the peasant is not going up. For instance, potato is not going up in my part of the country because it is still in the hands of the peasants. That is the problem for the common people. While the article remains with the peasant, it is cheap; but, as soon as it goes out of the hands of the peasant at the cheap price, it goes up and then further and further tax burdens are imposed. There is this burden on the common people. Of course, this time the burden has been relatively light that is only to be expected in a budget preceding the election. But, it does not take away from the effect.

In this Budget, there is no attempt to tax people who are able to pay. There was a talk, just before the Budget, of taxation of capital gains, of taxation of personal wealth etc. Now, the Budget is conveniently silent about it. The policy is to impose tax burdens on the common people and give relief to the rich. Even in this Budget, which seems to be, apparently, a beneficial Budget, the impact on the common people is much greater than the impact on the relatively well-to-do sections of the people. I think the excise duties would realise about Rs. 25 crores or so while the direct taxes would realise about Rs. 10 crores or so. That is the kind of policy we follow and that policy is bound to bring financial ruin to the people

Shri Bansal had paid a tribute to the Finance Minister for the efficient manner in which he had managed the revenue and expenditure. I have not that technical experience to agree or disagree with him. I have neither the study to be able to support or oppose it. But, I am not concerned with any tributes to the efficient management when the common people are not in a position to pay a tribute for the way that their condition is deteriorating. Certainly, when, by reason of further price rises, your life becomes impossible, the peace of your home is disturbed by all kinds of worries, which cannot but fail to embitter your life, you do not pay tribute to anybody for it.

I shall now draw the attention of the Finance Minister to another important matter, the appointment of a Pay Commission. We desire that a second Pay Commission should be appointed to go into the question of the pay structure in government employment, and preferably in all other employments also but, certainly, in the matter of government service. Since the last Pay Commission was appointed and since it reported in 1946, much water has flowed

[Shri Sadhan Gupta]

and that has become completely out of date. Prices have gone up since the last Pay Commission reported and the result has been that whatever wage increases had occurred in view of the recommendations of the Pay Commission have now been reduced in reality. There has been a real wage cut by the rise in prices. Also, the assumptions on which the first Pay Commission proceeded regarding the stabilisation of prices at particular levels and the wage levels that they fixed on that assumption no longer hold good. It is agreed today that the price level can never be stabilised at those levels. Therefore, on that basis also, there is ground for revision and for laying down new principles for fixation of pay of government servants and other classes of employees. Every union of government employees has demanded the setting up of a Pay Commission and even the I.N.T.U.C. has asked for a wage Commission. There is absolutely no ground for not setting up the Pay Commission.

Now I come to certain points regarding the Income-tax department—the sorry state of affairs that prevails in that department. Income-tax is a very important item of our revenue. Yet, due to various factors, the realisation of income-tax has been far smaller than what it should be. There are small matters. There is awful lack of office accommodation. Many offices have not even the requisite furniture. I believe, in some offices, even typewriters are short. Most of the offices have not the necessary equipment. I believe very few offices possess the *Income-tax Manual* and yet the procedure is governed by that Manual. The procedure is governed also by circulars which were issued from 1922 onwards and the circulars of 1922 are still in force. And, yet, even those circulars have not been systematically filed in most of the offices.

Again, the staff is entirely inadequate. In 1946, the Bengal Income-tax Association, I understand, made a representation for strengthening the staff. The same year, an officer, Shri K. R. K. Menon submitted a scheme for reorganisation. That scheme took 5 years to be implemented. It also happens that many people who are unable to read accounts are charged with the duty of assessment. For example, in Calcutta, in areas where the Marwaris reside, people who are unable to read Marwari accounts are charged with the assessment of predominantly Marwari assessees. Similarly, in areas where Bengali accounts are kept, officers are appointed who do not know Bengali and they are charged with the duty of assessing Bengali assessees. The result has been that whereas in 1943, I understand, the arrears were equal to current work, the proportion has gone on increasing till 1946, not only till 1946 but later on even up to date, till, in some areas, the proportion of current work to arrears is about 1 to 3. The result has been that there has been a tremendous amount of tax-dodging and honest taxpayers have been penalised while the tax-dodgers escape. This is a very unfortunate state of affairs that people should have to bear heavier burdens because they are not dishonest enough to dodge tax and people who dodge taxes should be allowed to escape. While there is so much of lethargy in reorganising the department, there is no lethargy in the matter of making it difficult for the staff. The Bengal Income-tax Association is an association of the income-tax employees of Bengal, which was recognised from 1925 onwards. Now the recognition has been withdrawn, among other things, mainly because the Government insists that no outsiders should be on the Committee. That Association has profited by the association of outsiders. Even in the British days, outsiders were on the Committee. Names like the late Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, are there. They were on the Committee, and even the Law Minister, Shri Biswas, was at one time the President of that Association. In view of that tradition, they feel that outsiders should remain and that has been made the principal ground of withdrawing recognition. Then there are other grounds which are entirely unconstitutional. It says that the Association should not publish any view on any law, including Income-tax Law. That is contrary to article 19, and that has also been made a ground for withdrawal of recognition. Similarly, a Federation of Income-tax Association has been formed for the whole country, and that Federation is also being persecuted in all sorts of manner. The General Secretary, I understand, of the Federation, who is an active worker, was first of all transferred and then it has been sought to victimise him by chargesheeting him under the Safeguarding of National Security Rules, the objectionable set of rules against which so much protest has taken place. The charges, I understand, were entirely false, and yet those charges have

been framed. The only reason is that under his guidance the Income-tax Employees' Federation was becoming a very strong force and had been able to win recognition in spite of the reluctance of the Income-tax Department to grant recognition. All put together, you first exclude outsiders and then if the insider grows too active you try to chuck him out. With all these, the pattern of persecution is clear. If any employee happens to be an active trade union worker, either he will be chucked out or if he is not chucked out, then the recognition of the Association goes. That is not the way how the staff should be treated. I would ask the Finance Minister to have these matters reconsidered and to remedy these defects.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Sir, many have paid their tributes to the Finance Minister and I too want to pay him my tribute. In paying the tribute, I do not like to confine myself only to the work he does here. I think our Finance Minister is very lucky because there is something of beauty in everything that he does. Keats said that a thing of beauty is a joy for ever. I think, therefore that most of the Members are vying with each other in paying compliments to this charming Minister who is here trying to please all sections of the people, including the Members opposite and yet not being perturbed even if sometimes they are unkind in their remarks.

Having said this, I must hasten to bring to his notice a malady that is fast developing into serious proportions, that is, the States today are growing more and more lethargic and indifferent, and what not, in trying to give co-operation, in fulfilling the targets laid down by the First and the Second Five-Year Plans. Only the other day, the Health Minister, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, had expressed her inability to make the State Governments co-operate with her schemes and projects. The same thing can be said of other Ministries—Labour, Home Affairs, Planning, Education, Co-operation, etc. etc. Every time we put a question on the floor of this House, the Minister says that "the proposals have gone back to the State Government and we have not yet received any reply". Sometimes another Minister comes and says that "so much money has been allotted, but the State Government is not taking advantage of it". Sometimes again, another Ministers comes and says: "What can we do? We have been sending reminder after reminder to the State Government, but they seem to be not in a mood to send us even a reply."

Therefore when we are having a stupendous task of rebuilding India and trying to raise the standard of living of the common man, how can the Centre function if the States are so indifferent, lethargic and unmindful of their duties? Therefore, I want the Centre to devise a machinery by means of which all the grants and loans and other help given for the fulfilment of the projects that are being laid before the country are always adhered to by the State Governments. I think this is a very important thing because of the States being in charge of the departmental and welfare activities. If the development and welfare activities are not being dutifully attended to and the time target is not kept up by the States, I do not think that India will be receiving any benefit either from the First Five-Year Plan or the Second Five-Year Plan. Therefore, this is a malady which is prevalent in some of the States, and before it assumes serious proportions, I want the Finance Minister and his colleagues and also the whole Ministry to see that it is nipped in the bud and that we go ahead with all our energies galvanized to make India as strong as possible and have a place of honour in the comity of nations.

In this connection I want to cite an instance where the State Governments are not only indifferent but sometimes also inimical to some of the schemes that have been formulated by the Centre. Take the question of land reform. Most of the States are still in the committee stage as far as land reform is concerned. My own State, Andhra, which is going to become Visal Andhra or Andhra Pradesh as the case may be, is still lagging behind. Some time back they appointed a committee and that committee had submitted its report. But I do not think the Ministers in the Andhra State know where exactly this report is in the archives of the Secretariat. They have not published it. They have not been able to present it to the Legislative Assembly even though a number of people are asking for the report and a discussion on the report. Unless and until land reform is taken up especially in a place like Andhra, the common man cannot understand that the country is independent or that he is independent and whether it has got any future as far as economic independence is concerned. Added to this, Acharya Vinoba Bhave is going

[Shri B. S. Murthy]

from village to village and trying to preach the cult of *shramdan, bhoodan* and *jivandan*. Most of the States are trying to co-operate with him to create a new consciousness, a new psychological approach, a new emotional awareness in the masses, on the same level as Gandhiji was able to create in order to win Independence.

It is easy to win independence but it is difficult to retain it. Unless all the 36 crores of people in India are made to understand that the struggle is still continuing and that men like Acharya Vinoba Bhave are there to help us, the prospect is not bright. Suffering and sacrifice are needed not only for making India a nation which can give the gospel of Panch Shila but also to make the world understand that 36 crores of people are working in unison as one man to see that new economic theories are developed, neither like Russia which is a regimented country nor like America where capitalism is playing havoc.

There are nearly six crores of people, as far as I can understand; who are agricultural labourers. Neither this Ministry here nor the State Governments there are able to find out how they are living. In the Second Plan, we say we are providing employment for nearly one crore of people. This agricultural labour is almost a landless labour and nothing is done for him. I suggest that the Centre should formulate a scheme by which he will soon become the possessor of a few acres of land. Where is this land? According to the report supplied to us, there are twelve crores acres of waste lands in the country and they should be brought under plough.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore): Ten crores.

Shri B. S. Murthy: It may be ten crores or twelve crores. If men like Shri Reddi are willing to give a few acres out of their hundreds of thousands of acres, it will not be ten, but fifteen, crores. It depends upon the goodwill of men like him who are today enjoying thousands of acres. That is why Acharya Vinoba Bhave is going from place to place saying: "Before the doom is there, before the agrarian revolution takes place all over the country and sweeps away the zamindars and others, give some land and see that land hunger is quenched." All the available waste lands may be distributed immediately so that the landless agricultural labourer may feel happy. What is the justification for keeping this landless labour in a position in which it is unable to make both ends meet? That is why I have been asking both the Central Government as well as the State Governments to see that land reform is given top priority. Without social justice, no one will be prepared to contribute his mite for the welfare of the country. Unless and until such people are given a chance to work for the success of the Second Plan, I am sure that the country cannot register real progress.

We are very pious and religious, publicly and in private, so far as our cattle wealth is concerned. We worship serpents; we worship the cow; we worship garuda. We say:

पितृदेव भव, गोमाता भव ।

All these things are there but nothing is being done beyond worship. In the rural parts of India, you see all the cattle looking at us and asking us: "Why do you make us starve?" There is no fodder, no hay, nothing whatsoever. Immediate steps should be taken to develop our cattle wealth. We did not fail to make use of the Kamadhenu from Vasishta's days. India possesses thirty per cent of the world's cattle wealth; it has also got a large market for hides and skins—15 or 20 per cent of the total trade in this. We have not developed any interest as far as tanning is concerned. There are also the manufacturing industries of leather and footwear. Nearly, fifteen lakhs of people are working in these industries. Instead of giving these workers scientific knowledge and techinical training we are importing every year crores worth of leather goods. The Ministry should take immediate steps to see that our cattle wealth is improved and our hides and skins are not exported so that there may not be imports of these into India. The indigenous industries also may be encouraged. In this connection, I do not think I will be wrong if I suggest that a leather board may be immediately set up with persons possessing technical and practical knowledge. It should be asked to formulate plants to improve the industry.

Government is trying to have emergency recruitment of IAS and IPS officers. I have to say a few words about the regular recruitment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would that be a subject for this Ministry?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Yes, Sir, everything. (*Interruptions*).

We are having administrators from IAS and therefore, I think I shall not be wrong, if I presume, that it is under this Ministry. I am not wrong, if I say that sufficient justice is not being done for the backward, class, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes candidates as far as regular recruitment is concerned. Sufficient number of candidates are not forthcoming. Some,—very few,—take courage in both hands and come and pass the written examinations and they are called for interview. The members of the UPSC will be sitting as judges and these candidates are terrified and there is trepidation. The candidate begins to sweat. Supposing he is put a question: "What is your name?" he immediately answers: "I come from Andhra." The question is from one direction and the answer is from another direction.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member recommend that such an answer should be accepted and an IAS post given?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I shall come to that question.

Shri Bogawat (Ahmednagar South): That is what he desires.

Shri B. S. Murthy: That is not my desire. I want the best men among the Scheduled Castes and Tribes to be given a chance. That is why I am saying this. I may say that most of the boys from these backward classes, especially from the south, do not even know how to wear a pant and coat because they cannot afford them. It is a miserable state of affairs. We can only shed tears of blood if we consider how these boys struggle to come up. Therefore, I want a sympathetic attitude from the members of the Service Commission. In the days of the British even brahmans, I am told, from Sind have been nominated and non-brahmans from South India have also been nominated as persons recruitted for I.C.S. They were sent for training and after training I do not think any of these I.C.S. nominated people have ever failed in their duties. As a matter of fact, some of them have excelled in the discharge of their duties. Therefore, I would say that, having taken a list of students belonging to these communities coming with brilliant colours from the universities, the Service Commission should give, as far as possible, a latitude so much so that the present lacuna may be removed and the pent-up feelings in our mind that we are being neglected as far as the services are concerned, will be removed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude now. If everything is covered under the Finance Ministry, everything cannot be covered within the time available here.

Shri B. S. Murthy: The Finance Ministry, as I said, is the pivot around which the other Ministries move.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may come to his point.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Therefore, I want the hon. Finance Minister to realise that thought is deeper than speech and feeling is deeper than thought. I want him to realise how sorely the Harijans, the Girijans and the Backward Classes are today feeling that they are being woefully neglected as far as the higher services are concerned, and see that justice is done.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (गुडगांव): जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मेरे दोस्त मूर्ति साहब ने अपनी स्पीच में इतना पैथास (करूणरस) भर दिया है कि उनकी स्पीच के बाद मेरी स्पीच बहुत प्लैन साबित होगी और मैटर आफ फैक्ट (वास्तविक) सी दिखलायी देगी। आज इस थोडे से अर्से में मैं इनकम टैक्स के बारे में कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूं।

जिस वक्त कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट सैडिल में (पदारूढ) आयी और पुरानी गवर्नमैंटने चार्ज छोडा इनकम टैक्स के मुहकमे की हालत फिलवाकै निहायत खराब थी। यह वह वक्त-था जब कि सन् १९४६ में टैक्सेशन इनवेस्टी गेशन कमीशन (करजांच आयोग) बना था। जिन लोगों ने उस जमाने को देखा है वे जानते हैं कि लोगों ने उस कमीशन को किस तरह से रिसीव किया था और उस वक्त इनकम टैक्स के मुहकमे की क्या हालत थी। उस वक्त देश में बहुत सा रूपया आया हुआ था और ऐसा बहुत सा रुपया था जिस पर कि टैक्स लग सकता था लेकिन उस वक्त का टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट ऐसा खराब था कि उसने अपने फर्ज को पूरी तरह अदा नहीं किया जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि बहुत लोगों को सख्त शिकायत हुई और गवर्नमेंट को भी शिकायत हुई और यहां पर इनकम टैक्स इनवेस्टीगेशन कमीशन ऐक्ट लाया गया। वह ऐक्ट ऐसे माहोल में आया कि उस वक्त बहुत से लोगों को तो यह मालूम हुआ कि कोई बामशैल गिरा। कुछ लोग उससे भी सेटिसफाइड (सन्तुष्ट) नहीं थे क्यों कि करोडों रुपये

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

की दौलत दो हजार रुपये तोले हीरों की शक्ल में जमीन के नीचे रखी हुई थी और देशमें नोटों और रुपयों का तो कोई ठिकाना नहीं था जो कि लोगों के पास हिडन ट्रेज़र (छिपा खज़ाना) की शक्ल में भरे पड़े थे। उस वक़्त वह जो ऐक्ट बना, उसके बाद ही एक ऐक्ट और आया जो इस बारे में था कि जिन लोगों ने रिश्वतें ली हैं और जो करप्ट (भ्रष्ट) हैं उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई की जाये, और उस ऐक्ट की वजह बयान करते हुए सरदार पटेल साहब ने यह फरमाया था कि चूंकि लड़ाई के ज़माने में बहुत सा रुपया देश में नाजायज़ तरीके से पैदा किया गया है, इसलिए हम यह ऐक्ट लाये हैं। उसके बाद उस ऐक्ट के मुताबिक इनकम टैक्स के मुहक में काम होता रहा। लेकिन जिस वक्त सन् १९४६ में वह ऐक्ट बना था तो मैंने कहा था कि यह ऐक्ट जरूर नाकामयाब होगा जब तक कि इसमें कोई तबदीली नहीं की जायेगी। चुनांचे सन् १९४७ म गवर्नमेंट एक अमेंडिंग ऐक्ट लायी जिसके ज़रिये कि सन् १९४६ के ऐक्ट के नुकायस को दूर करने की कोशिश की गयी थी। जिस वक्त यह ऐक्ट आया उस वक्त मैंन कहा था कि यह ऐक्ट चलेगा और फायदेमंद भी होगा लेकिन उसमें एक खराबी है। उसमें इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंन्ट के अफसरों को, और खासकर इनवेस्टीगेशन करने वाले अफसरों को, बहुत ज्यादा ताकतें दी गयी थीं, इतनी ज्यादा कि वे असेसीज़ की गरदन आसानी से दबा सकते थे। और आज में देख रहा हूं कि जो कुछ मैंने उस वक्त कहा था वही आज नजर आ रहा है। एक तरफ इनकम टैक्स इवेडर्स (आयकर अपक्व) हैं, और इनके पीछे इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट के अफसर लगे हुए हैं। यह ठीक है और इससे किसी को शिकायत नहीं है। रिपोर्ट में बतलाता गया है कि लोगों ने किस किस तरह से टैक्स इवेड (सर अपक्व) करने की कोशिश की है। लेकिन मैं उस नक्शे में नहीं जाना चाहता। लेकिन जिन लोगों ने टैक्स इवेजन किया है उनके साथ हाउस में से किसी की हमदर्दी नहीं है। जिन लोगों ने ऐसा काम किया है उन्होंने देश के साथ गद्दारी की है। लेकिन मेरे सामने जो सवाल है वह बिल्कुल डिफरेंट (भिन्न) है। मैं यह जानना जाहता हूं कि इन आठ नौ वर्षों में इस इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट ने अपनी सन १९४६ की हालत को रफा दफा किया है या नहीं, क्या आज इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट का काम तसल्लीबख्श है? मैं अदब से और जोर से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि मेरी नाकिस राय में तो आज भी इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट का काम तसल्लीबख्श नहीं है। मैं जानता हूं कि अगर इस डिपार्टमेंट में ट्रेंड (प्रशिक्षित) आदमी होते तो इस डिपार्टमेंट का काम ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से चलता और इस डिपार्टमेंट की आमदनी भी बिला शुबहा ड्योढी हो गयी होती। आज आप बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास वगैरह में जाकर देखें वहां पर आज इनफ्लेशन (मुद्रास्फीति) के ज़माने में मामूली आदमी भी मिनीमम (न्यूनतम) को पहुंच जाता है। आज लाखों एसेसीज़ ऐसे हैं जिनका सर्वे (Survey) नहीं हुआ है। आज तक सारे एसेसीज़ का सर्वे इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट के पास मौजूद नहीं है। कलकते में एक सर्वे शुरू किया गया था लेकिन उसको बन्द कर दिया गया। बड़े शहरों में ऐसे बहुत सेलोग हैं जिन तक इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट का हमें पहुंचना चाहिए, लेकिन उनसे इनकम टैक्स वसूल नही किया जाता। इसकी वजह यही है कि हमारे पास ट्रेंड परसोनेल (प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारी) नहीं है। इस डिपार्टमेंट ने ऐसे अफसर नहीं रखे जो कि उन अशखास तक पहुंच सकें। यह सोचना बिल्कुल गलत है कि हमारे लोग टैक्स देना नहीं चाहते। अगर लोगों के साथ मुनासिब तरीके से और हमदर्दाना बरताव किया जाये तो लोग चाहते हैं कि जो आपका ड्यू है वह आपको मिले। मैं खुद चाहता हूं कि मेरे देश का खजाना पूरा हो। अगर हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी फाइव इअर प्लान कामयाब हो तो इसके लिए जरूरी है कि हमारे देश का खजाना पूरा रहे। लेकिन इसके साथ ही मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इन आठ सालों में हमार इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट ने कोई पापुलैरिटी (लोकप्रियता) पैदा नहीं की है। जैसे लोग पहले इस डिपार्टमेंट के अफसरों के सामने जाने में डरते थे वही हालत आज भी मौजूद है। जब कोई एसेसी इनकम टैक्स आफिसर के सामने जाता है तो उसके दिल के ख्यालात में कुछ फर्क पैदा हो जाता है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आज भी एक इनकम टैक्स आफिसर पबलिक को उतना ही डरावना और सख्त मालूम होता है जैसा कि एक पुलिस अफसर। यह गलत चीज़ है। मैं चाहता हूं

कि हमारे देश में जो इनकम टैक्स आफिसर हो वह देश का खादिम हो, उसके सामने जाते हुए कोई घबराये नहीं, बल्कि उसको अपना दोस्त समझे। जो एसेसी इनकम टेक्स आफिसर के सामने जायें उनके साथ वह हमदर्दाना बरताव करे और उन पर उतना ही टैक्स लगावे जितना कि वाजिब है।

उसको यह ख्याल न हो कि मेरी तरक्की तब होगी जब मैं ज्यादा कलैक्शन (संग्रहण) करके दिखलाऊंगा। मुझे अफसोस के साथ यह चीज कहनी पड़ती है कि जिस माहोल को हम अपने देश में पैदा करना चाहते थे और जिसके कि हम स्वप्न देखा करते थे, वह वातावरण हमारे देश में अभी कायम नहीं हो सका है। यही चीज मुझे पुलिस अफसर के बारे में भी कहनी है कि एक पुलिस अफसर का काम लोगों की हिफाजत करना होता है और हांलाकि हमको आजाद हुए ८, १० वर्ष हो गये लेकिन हमारे पुलिस के अफसरान में वह खिदमत का जज्बा पूरी तरह नहीं आ पाया है और पुलिस का ढांचा और रवैया बहुत कुछ उसी तरह पर है जैसा कि वह अंग्रेजों के जमाने में था। मेरी शिकायत यह है कि आज के दिन भी इनकम टैक्स ला में और उसके ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन (प्रशासन) में वह खूबियां नहीं हैं और वह चीज और वह रस नहीं आया है जिसको कि हम उस में देखना चाहते थे।

एक सज्जन जिनका कि नाम मि० नंदी है उन्होंने इस इनकम टेक्स डिपार्टमेंट और उसकी वर्कींग (अर्थसंचालन) के बारे में एक किताब लिखी है और वह किताब उन्होंने मेम्बरान पार्लियामेंट को उनकी इनफारमेशन (जानकारी) के लिए भेजी है। मैंने उनकी उस किताब के कुछ हिस्से को पढा है और मुझे यह देखकर बहुत सदमा पहुंचा कि एक ऐसा शख्स जिसने कि अपनी तमाम जिंदगी इसी काम के लिए वक्फ कर दी है, उसके सजैश्शंस (सुझाव) के ऊपर इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट को जो तवज्जह देनी चाहिए थी, वह तवज्जह आजतक नहीं दी गई है। आज भी उस की शिकायत है कि इस विभाग के पास अपनी कोई मैनुएल नहीं है और इनके जो रेगुलेशंस (विनियम) वगैरह हैं वह बडे दाकियानसीं हैं और सन २२ से उसी तौर पर चले आते हैं। और भी बहुत सारी छोटी छोटी शिकायतें हैं जो कि उसने अपनी उस किताब में मुहकमाना हैसियत से लिखी हैं। मैं जनाब की खिदमत में अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि खुद उस किताब का मुलाहिजा फरमायें और उनमें जो सुझाव काबिलेकबूल हों, उन पर अमल करें और उसको इतनी तो तसल्ली दें कि उसके सजैश्शंस पर गौर किया जायेगा और जो मानने के काबिल होंगे उनको मंजूर कर लिया जायेगा और उन पर अमल किया जायेगा और कमसे कम उसको यह तसल्ली तो होना चाहिए कि उसकी सबिसेज अनरेवाईड (सेवाए निरर्थक) नहीं गई।

इनकम टैक्स आफिसर्स के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि इन जगहों पर ऐसे आदमियों को तैनात किया गया है जिन्होंने कि उस सब्जेक्ट (विषय) का भी कोई इम्तिहान पास नहीं किया और उनको अनलिमिटेड पावर्स (असीम शक्तियां) हासिल हैं और जैसा कि मेरे दोस्त गुप्ता साहब ने जिक्र किया। कि ऐसे ऐसे नातजुर्बेकार आदमियों को इनकम टैक्स आफिसर्स तैनात कर दिया गया है जो कि ठीक से हिसाब किताब की जांच भी नहीं करना जानते। आज इन लोगों को अनलिमिटेड पावर्स हासिल हैं और वह जो कुछ कर दें, सब ठीक है। सब लोग जानते हैं कि आजकल इन्कमटैक्स सम्बन्धी मामलों में अपील के अन्दर टेक्सपेयर्स (करदाताओं) को कितनी दिक्कत और दुश्वारी पेश आती है और चाहे जो फैसला हुआ हो वह गलत ही हो लेकिन वह उसकी जिम्मेदारी है कि वह दिखलाये कि किस तरह से गलती हुई है। इसके अलावा इंसपैक्टिंग आसिस्टेंट कमिशनर को इस तरह की पावर (शक्ति) हासिल है कि वह इनमक टैक्स अफसर के पास जाकर किसी एसेसी के खिलाफ और खास करके १० हजार से उपर के एसेसी के बरखिलाफ कुछ भी ऐडवाईस (परामर्श) दे सकता है वह ऐडवाइस ठीक है या गलत, बदनीयती से की गई है या नेकनीयतीसे दी गई है, इसके बारे में तफतीश करने का कोई मौका नहीं है और बहुत से केसेज (मामलों) में उनकी ऐडवाइस गलत साबित होती है। एक आदमी की बैठ (पीठ पीछे) उसके ऊपर टेक्स लगा दिया जाता है जो कि ठीक नहीं है और मैं चाहता हूं कि यह सिलसिला खत्म होना चाहिये।

इसके अलावा काफी अर्से से हम इस बात के लिये कहते आ रहे हैं कि आसिस्टंट कमिशनर्स पर एक्जीक्यूटिव (कंट्रोल प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण) नहीं होना चाहिये और इनका ट्रांसफर प्रमोशन और दूसरी चीजें एक्जीक्युटिव कार्यकरिणी के कंट्रोल

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

में नहीं रहनी चाहियें और वह बिलकुल उसी तरह एक्जीक्युटिव कंट्रोल से इंडिपेंडेंट (स्वतंत्र) होने चाहियें जैसे कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट जजेज होते हैं और जो कि हाईकोर्टस के नीचे होते हैं ताकि उनको पूरा आस्तियार हो और वे ईमानदारी के साथ इनकमटैक्स सम्बधी मामलों का फ़ैसला कर सकें। मुझे यह दख कर बहुत खुशी होती है कि जो हमारे असिस्टेंट कमिश्नर्स हैं यह फिलवाकये जुदिशल मांइडेड काम करते हैं और काफी लोग इनमें से ऐसे हैं जो कि बडे ईमानदार हैं और बडे पाये के आदमी हैं और जिनके जरिये पूरा इंसाफ लोगों को मिलता है। यह दिखलाने के वास्ते कि वे एक्जीक्यूटिव कंट्रोल में नहीं हैं, यह मुनासिब है कि इसको फौरन सरकार मान ले और इसके ऊपर अमल करे ताकि लोगों को यह तसल्ली हो कि हमारे साथ पूरे तौर पर इंसाफ होगा।

इसके अलावा हमारे इनकमटैक्स ला (आयकर कानून) अन्दर कई खराबियां हैं जो कि अभी तक चली आती हैं और इस म जो नये फाइनेंस (वित विधेयक) बिल की दो तीन तरमीमें आ गई है उनस और भी दिल मेंडर पैदा हो गया है कि इन तरमीमे का बडा खराब असर पडेगा। फाइनेंस बिल एक साल के वास्ते आमतौर पर होता है और उसमें ऐसी तरमीमें नहीं आया करतीं जो परमानेंट चेंजेज इन दी ला (कानून में स्थायी परिवर्तन) हों। फाइनेंस ऐक्ट के अंदर कई ऐसे फंडामेंट्ल चेंजेज (मूलभूत परिवर्तन) किये जाने लगे है जिनके कि वास्ते मुझे अदबसे अर्ज करना पडता है कि उनको इस तरीके से नहीं करना चाहिए था। आज इनकमटैक्स आफिसर्स को यह पावर दी जाने लगी है कि वे हर एक आदमी के घर के अंदर घुस कर जब कि हर एक आदमी का घर म्यून (उन्मुक्त) होना चाहिए, क्योंकी Every citizens' home is his citadel इस एक्सक्यूज (बहाने) पर कि फलां शख्स टैक्स इवेडिंग करता है उसके घर में जाकर तलाशी ले सकते हैं, इस तरह की सोर्ड आफ डेमोक्लीज (डेमोकलीज की तलवार हमेशा लोगों पर लटकती रहेगी। मेरा कहना यह है कि इस तरह की डैस्टिक पावर (कडी शक्ति) की कोई जरूरत नहीं थी और आपके पास पहले से टैक्स डोजर्स से डील करने के लिए काफी पावर्स मौजूद है। आपके इनकम-टैक्स ला में इनकमटैक्स आफिसर्स को इस बात की पावर हासिल है कि अगर कोई गलत रिटर्न (हिसाब) दे फोर्ज्ड डाक्यूमेंटस (जाली दस्ता-वेज) पेश करे तो उसके खिलाफ मुकदमा चला करके उसको जेल की सजा दिलवा सकते हैं उसको इतनी पावर अभी भी हासिल है कि अगर कोई रिटर्न न दे तो वह उसको तबाह कर सकता है। इनवैस्टिगेशन कमिशन ऐक्ट (अनुसंधान आयोग आधिनियम) के अंदर जो पावर्स थीं उसको आहिस्ता आहिस्ता इस ऐक्ट में जो लेने की तजवीज की जा रही है, वह बिलकुल गलत चीज है और ऐसा करना औनेस्टएसेसीज के राइटस (अधिकारों) के खिलाफ जबर्दस्त एक्रोचमेंट करना होगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब इसके सारे इम्पलीकेशंस उलझनों पर गौर फरमायें। जहां तक ऐसे लोगों स सख्ती से पेश आने का सवाल है जो कि टैक्स की बेइमानी करते है, मैं उनके साथ हूं कि ऐसे टैक्स डोजर्स पर मुकदमा चलाया जाय। और उनको जेल की सजा दी जाय लेकीन इसके माने यह तो नहीं है कि आप उनको इस तरह की पावर दे दें जो आजतक अभी नहीं दी गई है दफा ३४ को हम जो इतना लम्बा चौडा किये चले जाते हैं, मैं नहीं समझता कि कहां जाकर उसका खात्मा होगा। अगर आप इसकी हिस्ट्री (इति-हास) देखें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि दफा ३४ के बारे में जब सन ४८ में यहां पर वह नया ऐक्ट आया था तब मैं ने उस वक्त यह अर्ज किया था कि इसका यह नतीजा निकलेगा और आज मैं देखता हूं कि वही नतीजा निकल रहा है। यह जो आपके बेचारे मिडिल क्लास के एसेसीज रह गये हैं इनको आप इस तरह बिलकुल तबाह न कर दें। एक तरफ आपके वह मजदूर लोग हैं जिनके वास्ते आप कानून भी बनाते हैं और दूसरी तरफ वे बड़े बड़े आदमी हैं जो आपके कानूनों की पर्वाह नहीं करते हैं और उनको बडे बडे कानूनी सलाहकारों की ऐडवाइस मौजूद रहती है। यह जो औनेस्ट टेक्सपेयर्स हैं इनके लिए आप इस तरह के कानन न बनाइये ताकि उनका गला ही घुंट जाय और वह किसी तरह निकल न सकें। कई वर्ष तक बराबर अगर किसी आदमी की अमदनी एक लाख की रहती है उस के लिये मैंने अर्ज किया था शाह साहब से और उन्होने बड़ी मेहरबानी करके मेरे सुझाव को माना था। लेकिन आज आप यह नई चीज करने जा रहे हैं और यह सब के ऊपर लागू होता है, मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि इसको सोच विचार करके लागू किजिये। मैं नहीं चाहता कि हमारी सरकार एक ऐसा कानून बनाये जो कि बिलकुल नावाजिब

हो और जो कि बिलकुल क्रिमिनल्स (अपराधियों) के लिए हो सकता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि जो ऑनेस्ट एसेस हैं और जो कि ईमानदारी से अपना टैक्स अदा करते हैं और जो गवर्नमेंट में विश्वास रखते हैं, उनके साथ यह ज्यादतियां नहीं होनी चाहियें।

श्री बोगावत : ऑनेस्ट (ईमानदार) आदमियों पर कैसे इसका खराब असर पड़ेगा? यह तो टैक्स डौजर्स और जो डबल सेटस आफ एकांउटस रखते हैं उनके लिए है।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : अगर मेरे लायक दोस्तने इनकम टैक्स साइड में प्रक्टिस की होती तो उनको पता होगा।

Shri Bogawat: I have practised for 25 years.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मालूम होता है कि आनरेबल मेम्बर टैक्स डौजर्स की तरफ से पेश होते रहे है। मैं इससे इंकार नहीं करता कि लोग इनकमटैक्स के बारे में बेईमानी करते हैं और डबल सेटस् आफ एकांउटस (दो लेखे) भी रखते हैं और मैं चाहता हूं कि ऐसे लोगों को माकूल सजा दिलाई जाय लेकीन जनरल ला (सामान्यविधि) ऐसा होना चाहिये जिस में ऐसे लोगों को जो कि ईमानदारी के साथ आपना टैक्स अदा करना चाहते हैं उनको दिक्कत न पेश हो और उनको इनकरेंज (प्रोत्साहन) करें। आप इन दोनों चीजो का रिकांसिलिएशन (समन्वय) करें।

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह नहीं है कि हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने या दूसरे मिनिस्टर साहबान ने कोई कोताही की है। जब हम उन की तरफ देखते हैं तो मालूम होता है कि यह सब शराफत का नमूना पेश करते है शाह साहब की बात सुनने में फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब की बात सुनने में हमें बडी अच्छी लगती है, उस में हमें कोई बुराई नजर नहीं आती, लेकिन जब वहां से आ कर देखते हैं जहां पर कि इनकम टैक्स लिया जाता है तो वहां का हाल न पूछिये। वहां पर इतनी खराबी है कि जिस की कोई इन्तहा नहीं है। मैं नहीं चाहता कि इनकम टैक्स न लिया जाय, लेकिन मैं यह चाहता हूं कि हर एक इनकम टैक्स आफिसर पूरी तरह से सर्वे (सर्वेक्षन) करे और आदमियों से अच्छी तरह से पेश आये जैसे कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहबान सदन के मेंबर साहबान के साथ पेश आते हैं। जब तक यह नहीं होगा तब तक मुझे यह कहना पडेगा कि उन का महकमा ठीक तरह से काम नहीं कर रहा है।

मैं दोनो चीजें चाहता हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि हर एक आदमी पर पूरा टैक्स लगे जो कि टैक्स देने के काबिल हो, लेकिन इस में आप फेल हो चुके। वजह यह है कि आप के इनकम टैक्स आफिसर्स ट्रेन्ड प्रशिक्षित नहीं हैं, उनमें से कितने ही ऐसे हैं जो कि इनकम टैक्स के बारे में पूरी जानकारी नहीं रखते है। आज जेनरल करप्शन (सामान्य भ्रष्टाचार) में कमी है, लेकिन ताहम हम देखते हैं कि भले ही जेनरल करप्शन न हो पर आप के अफसरों में इनएफिशिएन्सी (अकुशलता) इतनी ज्यादा है कि करप्शन की बात तो दूर रही, यह इनएफिएशन्सी ही लोगों को मारने के लिये तैयार है। लोगों को पता नहीं है कि इनकम टैक्स कैसे लगाया जाता है। आप के आफिसर्स को तजुर्बा नहीं है। मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि इस को दुरुस्त करने के लिये आप को जो कुछ करना चाहिये वह यह है कि आप ए लार्ज नम्बर आफ इनकम टैक्स आफिसर्स रिक्रूट (काफी बडी संख्या में आयकर पदाधिकारियों को भर्ती करें) और रिक्रूट करके उन को ट्रेनिंग दे और कम से कम पांच साल टेनिंग दे कर के इस काबिल बनायें कि वह अच्छी तरह से इनकम टैक्स लगा सकें। लेकिन जब तक आप पूरा सर्वे नहीं करेंगे तब तक यह चीज नहीं हो सकेगी। मेरी छोटी सी गुजारिश यह है कि जो इनकम टैक्स आफिसर हों उस की यह कोशिश होनी चाहिये कि वह जरूरत से ज्यादा टैक्स न लगाये। सिवा मुनासिब टैक्स के यह कोशिश न करे कि टैक्स ज्यादा लगे। उन का नजरिया इस तरह का होना चाहिये जिस से जो ऐसेसी हो वह इस भरोसे के साथ उस के पास जाय कि उस के साथ इन्साफ होगा। अगर ऐसा हो जाय तो इनकमटैक्स डिपार्टमेंट हमारे वास्ते एक ब्लेसिंग (आशिर्वाद) साबित हो जाय वर्ना जैसे और डिपार्टमेंटस हैं अगर वैसा ही डिपार्टमेंट यह भी होगा तो लोगों में इस के खिलाफ डिस्सैटिस्फैक्शन (असंतोष) बढाता जायेगा और जो उन्होने सोचा हुआ है कि रामराज्य आयेगा, उस का नक़्शा हमारे सामने नहीं आयेगा।

Shri L. Jogeswar Singh (Inner Manipur): At the outset, I should congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for the abolition of taxes like the cycle tax and some minor items of the forest tax in Manipur.

[Shri L. Jogeswar Singh]

As far as sales-tax is concerned, the limit of the annual taxable turnover in Assam is Rs. 7,500, but in Manipur State the limit is only Rs. 5,000. If the limit of the annual taxable turnover in Manipur also is raised from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 7,500 then a large number of small traders will be much more benefitted. Therefore, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to raise this limit to Rs. 7,500 from Rs. 5,000 which is the limit now in Manipur. I mentioned these points namely abolition of taxes and raising of limits of sales tax, in my speech on demands for grants in respect of the ministry of Home Affairs.

Coming to the development of backward areas, I specially request the Finance Minister to look into the conditions of the people living in the backward areas, especially in the hilly regions of India. There are many small-scale industries all over India being started, but in the hilly regions like Manipur, Tripura and Himachal Pradesh, there are no small-scale industries being started. I have gone through the report of the Commerce and Industry Ministry and I find that there are no small-scale industries in the underdeveloped areas. In the hilly areas of Manipur, there is a certain species of bamboo which can very well be used as raw materials for the paper industry. This species of bamboo grows in the western part of the Manipur State and is available in large quantities. At present this is exported to Calcutta every year where it is used as raw material for the paper industry. But, the people living in the hilly areas of Manipur are not getting anything and their economic conditions has not improved. Some sort of paper industry or tapping of the resources in these areas, usefully as raw material for such industry should be thought out. Similarly, there are rubber plantations also in this area. The Government is interested in the rubber plantations in other parts of India, but so far as the rubber plantations in the western part of Manipur are concerned, they have not been tapped. There is plenty of rubber available in this area and a rubber industry can be established in this part of the country.

My request to the Finance Minister is this. He should apply his mind to the underdeveloped areas. Big industries are being launched in the big cities. Whenever any industry is to be launched, his mind is attracted towards the big cities or the areas where influential people live. But there is no chance of establishing any industry in areas like ours where there are no influential people to influence the Minister. This is a point which I would like to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister.

In the report of the Finance Ministry, there is no mention of the regulation of trade and detection of smuggling along the Indo-Burma frontier, whereas there is mention about the Indo-Pakistan frontier. In the Indo-Burma frontier, you will find the paradise of the smugglers. On the Indian side everything is settled and the administration is all right. But on the Burma side, there is a place known as No Man's Land and there is no administration there. During war time, there was international trade between India and Burma *via* Manipur. The Burmese people were coming to Manipur and the Manipur people were going to Burma, and so there was trade and communication between the Burmese people and the Manipur people. Therefore, the economic condition of the people of these areas was better during the war time.

[SHRIMATI SUSHAMA SEN *in the Chair*]

But now their economic condition is deteriorating. Regarding the loan granted to Burma to the tune of Rs. 20 crores, we must realise that the economic expansion and good administration of Burma will be helpful to India in the defence of our frontiers. Also, if the international communication between Burma and India *via* Manipur is improved, as it was during the war, then the economic condition of the frontier people will improve considerably. Once the road between India and Burma *via* Manipur is improved, I can assure the House that there will be mutual trade between Burma and India *via* Manipur. So, the economic condition of the frontier people will be very much improved. I should like to suggest to the Finance Minister to see that an Indo-Burma international highway is improved so as to facilitate Indo-Burma inland trade *via* this border State. This road was maintained during the war time, but no longer maintained after the war.

4 P.M.

My next point is that there is no Excise collectorate in Imphal. There are some Customs officers. Contraband goods are smuggled from Burma to Imphal. The Customs officers also join hands with the smugglers. One Customs

officer was arrested and he was dismissed for bribery and corruption. A responsible central officer came here and looked into the working of these officers and he detected corruption I was told. I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister that some high ranking officials of the Finance Ministry or one of the Finance Ministers should come to that part of the country *incognitio* and see whether these Customs officers who are posted there are doing their job honestly and sincerely. This is very essential.

In Manipur, there is one subdivision known as Jiribam subdivision. There is no road or rail connection between that place and the headquarters, Manipur. This Jiribam subdivision is in the western border of Manipur. It is not connected by road or rail with the rest of the State. If any officer has to go to this Jiribam subdivision, he has to fly to Kumbigram aerodrome in Kachar district and he has to negotiate the distance between Jiribam and Kachar by boat or on foot. This is a place where ganja is smuggled in maunds. Manipur ganja is famous. The price goes up to Rs. 300 or 400, and sometimes Rs. 500 per seer. This ganja is in very great demand. Often we get reports of detection of ganja smuggling in maunds in that part of the country. But, we do not know whether all this ganja was sent to any place or was consumed by the officers themselves. Smuggling is carried on without any obstruction. I request the Finance Minister to see that a branch of the Excise department is set up in the Jiribam subdivision where smuggling takes place on a large scale.

Coming to Income-Tax, formerly, the Manipur people had to go to Nowgong or Jorhat to pay income-tax. There were no facilities in Manipur for paying the income-tax. I was in correspondence with the Finance Minister and I must express my thankfulness to him for issuing orders that the Manipur traders need not go to Assam to pay their income-tax, but could pay them in Imphal. Now, Income-tax officers from Nowgong or Jorhat have to go to Imphal, decide cases on the spot staying in the dak bunglow. But, my complaint is this. There are lots of complaints of redtapism and delay. Whenever payments are made, receipts are not sent for more than six or eight months. I may cite my own case. I paid the income-tax and sent the return to the Income-tax Officer at Nowgong. It is now more than seven months. So far, no intimation has been received from the Income-tax officer as to the payment of the money. I have got the Post office receipt; but I have got no reply from that end. This is the sort of redtapism and delay on the part of the Income-tax officers posted in Assam, Manipur and Tripura circle. As these places are away from the Centre, they are at liberty to do whatever they like. I request the Finance Minister to see that these Income-tax officers do justice to these people who pay income-tax so that there may be no difficulty to the income-tax payers.

I wish to say a few words about the postal savings bank. You have extended the facilities for bi-weekly withdrawal from the savings bank in big cities like Bombay, Calcutta and New Delhi to the extent of Rs. 1,000. If you want to encourage savings, my humble suggestion is this. These facilities should also be extended to all the towns in India so that people may become postal-minded. They are anxious to deposit their savings in the postal savings bank because the post offices are more reliable. If you extend these facilities for withdrawal as you have now proposed to extend in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi, to the small towns also, more savings will be deposited in the postal savings bank.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: As usual, the coverage of this discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Finance Ministry, as in the case of the other Ministries, has been bewilderingly wide. Some people have been very intensive in their observations, as, for instance, the hon. Member who has just finished, and some have ranged over a large number of subjects. It will not be possible for me to deal at length with all the points that have been raised. So far as these local matters are concerned, as for instance in Manipur, all I can promise to do is to read the speech of the hon. Member very carefully, and even if any of us has not the opportunity of visiting that delectable spot, we can certainly look into the grievances and see how far they can be removed.

The same holds true about the well at Ghazipur. We do not intend to leave well alone there, but if the hon. Member will furnish some more details of the village, and whether there is any community project or national extension service block and so on, then it might be possible for me to find out why Rs. 7,800 had to be spent on that particular well in the hospital at Ghazipur.

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh]

On the extensive side, many hon. Members have referred to the structure of the Plan, the results of the Plan so far as the distribution of income is concerned, and various other associated matters. I am hoping that there will be more extended opportunities for dealing with many of these subjects connected with the Plan on some future occasion.

I should, however, like to make a brief reference to the observations made by one or two Members. I am quite certain that most people will disagree with the views put forward by Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy in regard to the structure of the Plan. The antithesis that he has put forward as between heavy industries and consumer industries is an antithesis well-known to all who are familiar with the techniques of planning, and I think it is the consensus of opinion that if a particular rate of progress of economic development is to be maintained—not only established, but maintained—then it is almost axiomatically necessary for the country concerned to divert a significant proportion of its resources for the establishment of basic and heavy industries. In other words, industrialisation is admitted to be the king-pin of all economic development, including necessarily, therefore, the attainment of fuller employment in a backward country.

So far as consumer goods industries are concerned, after all, the essential consumer goods that this country requires are food and cloth, if one analyses the patterns of expenditure of most of the people who live very near the margin of subsistence. In regard to these two items, a great deal of attention as also expenditure is devoted in the First Plan, and will be devoted in the Second Plan.

It is well-known that there is a certain amount of controversy in regard to the methods by which the additional quantities of cloth that will be required for the country should be produced. That controversy has to be tackled on its own merits, irrespective of any other general considerations.

But I would like to join issue with the hon. Member in denying the possibility of drawing up a plan entirely based on employment, without any relation to either present production or future potentiality for production. I shall leave this matter there.

As regards the appraisal of the First Five-Year Plan, I doubt whether any very definite conclusions can be drawn in a country in which the statistical apparatus has not yet been fully developed. We know the overall figures that national income is estimated to have increased by 18 per cent, and that in per capita terms the increase works out at 11 per cent. Therefore, not the most unkind critic of the Plan could deny that there has been a general improvement in the economy. Unfortunately, the available data do not permit of an analysis of income increases in terms of economic classes or social groups. It is possible that some classes or groups may have benefited more than others. But I doubt if there is any warrant for the conclusion that the common man has been left entirely in the cold. Moreover, the common man is not very easy to locate in this country, because almost everyone is a common man. Nevertheless, it is hard to believe that the increases that have taken place in the production of foodgrains, raw materials and industrial products have not benefited, shall we say, the mass of the people.

The increase in development expenditure in the public sector by 2½ times in the last five years has resulted in a sizable improvement in the productive investment of the country as well as in social services. Various projects employed a large number of workers either directly or indirectly. There can be little doubt that in the urban as well as in the rural areas, a great deal of constructional activity is in progress. With the increase in irrigational facilities, supply of better seed and manure, increasing credit facilities by the Reserve Bank and other agencies, and the encouragement that is being given to the various cottage and village industries by the respective boards, work-opportunities for the common man cannot but have increased, and that is instanced perhaps by the fact that the demand for cloth is rising. If the demand for cement is rising, if food prices are rising, and so on, well, they must be regarded as pointers to perhaps increased incomes spread fairly well over the country. It is therefore a pessimistic view....

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Shahbad—South): Cement etc., are not available not because the income has gone up, but because the distribution system is not satisfactory.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh : The point is that the total quantity of cement that the country now requires or is estimated to require is very much more than what the planners anticipate.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh : There are Government-works also.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh : I know that much of the demand is....

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh : If you take into account Government's requirements then you will be able to calculate the total requirements. For instance, there are bridges and so on, for which you require cement.

Pandit K. C. Sharma : Is it the State's requirements that have increased or the general requirements ?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh : I should say both. If the Commerce and Industry Minister says that even now he places the demand for cement at about 7 or 9 million tons, which was not very long ago 4 or 5 million tons, obviously there must have been an increase under both heads. In any case, the hon. Member may exclude cement if he likes, but I only gave it as an instance.

Nevertheless, an annual increase of 3 per cent or so in national income is really not sufficient to create a big enough impression on living standards. So, unless there is a rise of something like 40 or 50 per cent, I am afraid that any satisfactory evidence of improvement will not be available. After all, it is not possible to surmount the stagnation of generations by just one single effort extended over five years. We might say that we are merely on the threshold of development. But from that to argue that the First Five-Year Plan is a dismal failure and the Second Five-Year Plan is going to be a similar dismal failure is, I think, to indulge in unjustified pessimism.

Then the next point made is that appropriate steps have not been taken to reduce economic inequalities among the various classes in India along socialistic lines. Now, this is such a broad issue that it is not possible to give one short and positive answer. In this process, fiscal measures do play a part. But what is more important is positive measures for increasing the income of the poorer sections of the community by expanding employment opportunities, training facilities, eliminating exploitative credit, and marketing arrangements and reforming various institutions and practices. Along all these lines, efforts have been made to reduce economic inequalities, but within the limits set by finance our capacity for organisation, political expedience and the need for maintaining adequate incentives to investment and production. In other words, in a nutshell, we are really dealing with the central problem of planning in the country.

The House is aware of the fiscal measures that have recently been taken in order to reduce somewhat the disparities of incomes, and I have no doubt that in future budgets, there will always be an element which will be specifically directed towards similar reduction of these disparities.

Then there are the social services or the development services which are meant essentially to broaden the opportunity for the poorer sections of the community. Then reference has already been made to the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee which are being implemented as fast as we can manage it. After all, hon. Members should remember that the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank was undertaken within three or four months of the receipt of the report of the Expert Committee. A Bill in regard to the establishment of a Credit and Warehousing Corporation is also going to be introduced during the current session.

Then there is the question of land reforms, to which some hon. Members made a reference. Here again, possibly because of the diversity of conditions obtaining in the different States progress has been unequal. I think one hon. Member, Shri B. S. Murthy, complained about slow progress in his State. That may be true. I am not in a position to say how well each State has acquitted itself. But I can state with some confidence that the Planning Commission is well aware of the necessity of imparting the push to this matter. There is a separate Land Panel. It has appointed about four Sub-committees. They have all reported on the various aspects of land reform, and I have no doubt that even if there has been some delay in the past, this matter will be accelerated along right lines in the future, that is to say, so far as the Second Five-Year Plan is concerned.

In regard to rural credit, there was some complaint by one hon. Member that only about Rs. 25 crores had been spent as against a provision—I forget

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh]

exactly—of Rs. 130 crores. I think he did not take into account—perhaps because the figures were not available, although I understand they were furnished in answer to a question asked by him—the taccavi advances made by the States which, I understand, for 1954-55 amount to some Rs. 65 crores. Then there are advances made by co-operative societies which might be estimated at, say, Rs. 15 crores. So that the total is much nearer the provision made in the First Five-Year Plan than the figure that he has quoted, which, I think, relates only to the loans made available by the Reserve Bank on its special concession terms.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal) : Was not the Reserve Bank target Rs. 130 crores ?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh : No. That is where the hon. Member has misunderstood that particular provision. That was the Reserve Bank's estimate of what the total rural credit in the country would be through various agencies. The estimate was of the Reserve Bank, not the finance.

Having dealt with these broad issues in regard to planning, I shall now proceed to another matter which seems to be worrying a good many Members, and that is in regard to the rising trend of wholesale prices. It is true, prices have been rising for sometime past and we have always said that a careful watch will be kept on the movement of prices, especially in view of the increased outlays on the Plan. But when comparing the present price level with prices in the past few months, we should keep in mind the fall that occurred between April 1954 and May 1955. The House should recall that at this time last year, many Members were exercised over the fall in prices, not the rise in prices, and indeed, I had to sacrifice my proposals for a cloth excise duty on some portions of cloth precisely because of this reason, that agricultural prices were low.

The general index of wholesale prices had fallen from 403 in April 1954 to 342 in May 1955. I shall not go through all these figures again. But in my own mind, I regard 380 to 390 as the sort of level which we should try to maintain. I do not think that it would be worthwhile trying to measure the movement of prices against the somewhat abnormal figure that was reached, say, a year ago, that is, 342, or the figure that was reached in, I think March 1953. In any case, all these warnings are to the good and we realise that if the use of deficit finance is not to result in hardship again to the common man, it is very necessary that (a) we should have a machinery for watching these indices, and (b) that we must have the capacity to initiate appropriate measures from time to time.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram) : What steps are in contemplation of Government to arrest the serious rise in the prices of consumer goods, if there is any such danger ?

Pandit K. C. Sharma : There is no danger.

An Hon. Member : Arrest Shri Nambiar first.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh : I do not know what 'consumer goods' mean. If it is food or if it is cement, then it is possible to provide for imports. If it is cloth, then one would have to consider the use of second or third shifts to the extent to which they are possible in the mills. If there are any other consumer goods, I suppose the very rise in prices will probably encourage the establishment of concerns which would, in course of time, after a little while, be able to supply them. But I do not think it is necessary for us to take a gloomy view of the situation right now at the beginning of the Second Five-Year Plan.

After all, as I pointed out elsewhere, we are holding quite a sizable foreign exchange reserve and there are other means by which it could be possible for us to obtain imports without payment of ready cash. So, even if we find that we have created money, perhaps, much in advance of the production of consumer goods, there are remedies which are open to us, apart from the general fiscal and monetary remedies which are well-known but the timing of which could not be proclaimed in advance.

Having dealt with these general points I should now like to go to matters concerning the form of the Budget, because one or two hon. Members dealt with this. I think it was Shri Tulsidas who suggested that we should follow the U.K. model of the Budget. Now, in the United Kingdom, the estimates of expenditure are presented piecemeal over the different supply services on various dates, usually between February and March and the discussion goes on for some months thereafter and the maximum number of sittings is apparently

26. In the meanwhile the country functions on Votes on Accounts. I shall not go into the details of this but the point to remember is that we do not have the system of the House going into committees to deal with the Budget as in the U.K. Our system of demands is to present them simultaneously, although discussion proceeds by Ministries. But, in essentials, I do not think the practice will be found to be very much different. We also have a total of about 25 days for completing the Budget business in the Lok Sabha. We recognise the need for Parliament having sufficient time to deal with the Budget, but the actual time available depends on the pressure of other business and this is a matter really for the Parliament to decide.

Then, there was some reference to control of expenditure. Some hon. Members wanted greater parliamentary control over Central assistance to States. Apart from the fact that we are all interested in getting value for the money, so far as formal control is concerned, I think the present system implies that there is the same kind of control over State expenditures as there is on the Central Ministries' expenditures. Under the Constitution, the States have their Consolidated Funds into which all the Central assistance flows and out of which the expenditure on schemes financed from this assistance is met. Now, this expenditure is subject to the vote of their Legislatures and is audited by the Comptroller and the Auditor-General. I think it is important that nothing is done to suggest any weakening of the sense of responsibility to their Legislatures of the States for expenditures which fall within their field. So far as proper utilisation of the loans or grants for the specific purposes for which they are given is concerned, I think, Parliament and the State Legislatures can rely on the Comptroller and Auditor-General to see that this has been done. So far as the physical check on the schemes is concerned, I cannot see how Parliament or any of its committees can keep and carry on this check. This has to be done by a body like the Planning Commission, which is charged, among other things, with the duty of watching over the actual implementation of the Plan. The Commission has a number of Advisers on Programme Administration who are constantly on tour and in close touch with the progress of work in respect of such important schemes. For certain very large projects like the Bhakra-Nangal, Damodar Valley Corporation and Hirakud, the Commission is in close touch with the progress of the works and obtains quarterly progress reports. I might recall that I have already proposed the setting up of a high-power committee to organise a thorough investigation, including inspection, in the field of the important projects in hand, both at the Centre and in the States with the approval of the National Development Council.

There was also a reference to the Australian Grants Commission, I think, made by Shri Tulsidas. I do not think that model will help us very much. I shall explain, very briefly, the constitution and functions of that Commission. This Commission consists of three members and has been set up to enquire into and report upon applications made by any State to the Commonwealth for the grant by the Parliament of financial assistance in pursuance of section 96 of the Constitution. In 1946, we sent two senior officers to Australia to make a first-hand study of the working of the Commission in order to enable us to decide whether such a Commission was suitable for our conditions. We came to the conclusion that such a Commission was not necessary and the Sarkar Committee which reported on the financial provisions of the draft constitution—and that is important—also came to the same conclusion. Under our Constitution, the determination of the general grants-in-aid to be made to the States has been entrusted to an independent Finance Commission. But, where specific grants are made, either under the recommendations of the Finance Commission or as a part of the implementation of the Plan, it is for the Comptroller and Auditor-General, as part of his duty, to bring to Government's notice the cases in which grants have not been spent on the purposes for which they were given. This applies also to loans or grants for specific purposes relating to matters, which, under the Constitution fall within the executive field of the State Governments. The provision for expenditure met from these grants and loans appears in their Budgets, and comes up for detailed scrutiny by their Legislatures. Estimates Committees and Public Accounts Committees, in the same way as expenditure incurred by the Centre comes up for scrutiny before Parliament and its committees. Therefore, although vigilance is called for, I do not think that it is necessary or feasible for Parliament to set up any special machinery for this purpose.

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh]

While I am on this question of expenditures, I should like to refer to one or two matters. One was a matter which is often raised, namely, that there is a great deal of increase in the total expenditure on civil administration. The provision in here is Rs. 135·91 crores and, as I have already pointed out in my Budget speech this includes Rs. 96·01 crores for what are known as nation-building social services and development. I could not quite follow the point made by Shri Sodhia in this matter. He wanted development expenditure and not increase in administrative expenditure. Development expenditure means, for the most part, the provision of service and that is personnel, and their pay figures as part of the administrative expenditure. The normal administrative expenditure amounts to Rs. 39·90 crores, including debt charges, civil works and so on and so forth. Therefore, I do not think hon. Members should allow themselves to be misled by these gross figures given against the head, 'Civil Administration'.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena complained that although he had made certain valuable suggestions in regard to achieving economy in public expenditure, no notice had been taken of his suggestions. He referred, in this connection, to a note which he had submitted to the Prime Minister some time, I think, towards the end of 1955. This is what he says: The total annual expenditure of Central and State Governments is nearly Rs. 800 crores. If steps are taken to effect economy and savings, it would be reasonable to expect a saving between 5 and 19 per cent. He has given a wide range of tolerances for the expenditure....

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: It is 5 to 10 per cent.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: That is wide enough. Five to ten per cent of the expenditure or roughly Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 crores? I should have thought that 10 per cent of Rs. 800 crores is Rs. 80 crores.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is Rs. 50 to Rs. 80 crores.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Then, the hon. Member goes on to say: Therefore we can easily save Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 crores, and therefore, in the five-year period we shall save Rs. 300 crores. If it was all as easy as that, I do not think that Finance Minister had any particular reason for not grabbing these Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 crores a year. Anyway, I sent his note to be considered by the Planning Commission, and it was actually considered in October 1955. Therefore, in the first place, it is not correct to complain that the matter has not been given due consideration, but it is possible that the results were not communicated to the hon. Member and, therefore, perhaps he is right in complaining.

He made various suggestions, the essence of which was that there should be a reduction of rates of pay and allowances; secondly, we should cut down existing staff by a process of contracting the activities of the Government; and thirdly, we should reduce the existing staff by a more rational disposal of work and streamlining of the administration.

An analysis of the Government expenditure shows that the prospects of adopting No. 1 are fairly dim. Indeed the pressures are all on the other side, and I am not here referring to the pays or the salaries of the higher officers but to the class III and class IV employees. I think that even today we heard a plea separately that the present scales of pay are out of date and that a Pay Commission should be appointed. Incidentally, that kind of suggestion was made in a resolution which was discussed in the House and was rejected. But I only mention this to point out that I see no possibility of making any substantial or even appreciable economies by reducing pays and allowances in these days against the rising trends in prices.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: I do not know from where the hon. Minister has got it. I never suggested the rivision of pay. It was only about allowances that I suggested. Perhaps it was suggested by some Assistant or somebody in the Ministry.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Uniform scales of pay, stoppage of special pay....

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: Rs. 100 is the special pay.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I do not know what uniform scales of pay mean. Does it mean that Joint Secretaries are to get the same pay as class III people (*Interruption*). Anyway, I cannot go on discussing with the hon. Member here. If he says he did not intend reducing pay, I accept it.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena : I want to make it clear that the hon. Minister could have discussed that note with me and we could consider the point separately.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh : The hon. Member's note talks of reduction in the number of Ministries and the number of Secretaries and Joint Secretaries, assimilation of attached offices, non-re-employment of superannuated persons, rehabilitation, etc. I have got the precise matters which he has dealt with. My inference may be wrong that it means reduction of pay. The hon. Member says it is reduction of allowances. Anyway, with an expanding economy, it is vain to expect economy in expenditure by curtailment of the activities of the Government, reduction of Ministries and the number of Secretaries, the heavy expenditure incurred on items like rehabilitation, purchase of Burma rice and so on. On these no economy was possible. There is certainly scope for securing economies by rationalisation and improvement of methods of work. This is now to be looked into by the Committee which I have mentioned, where investigations will be organised on important projects both in the Centre and in the States. And there are also other organisations which have been referred to before to curb expenditure in government departments. In any case, I have no doubt that this high level committee which I have suggested should be appointed will have the benefit of very detailed consultations with Shri Saksena and if he succeeds in persuading them to effect economics amounting to Rs. 50 crores or Rs. 60 crores a year in administrative expenditure, then I for one would vote that a statue should be erected in his honour while he is alive.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena : I may inform the hon. Minister that I was responsible for economy to the tune of Rs. 13 crores in railway grain shops. I did not expect any statue. I want the Minister to know that I was Chairman of the Railway Grainshop Enquiry Committee the recommendations of which resulted in economy to the extent of Rs. 13 crores a year. I did not want any statue for myself. I want special pays to be abolished straightway. Why should these observations be made ?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh : I am not disdaining the assistance of the hon. Member. I am saying that he will be given an opportunity by the committee. I cannot speak with authority because I am not the committee. But I very much hope that the committee when it is appointed will give Mr. Saksena an opportunity of showing to them how an economy of Rs. 50 crores or Rs 60 crores a year can be effected.

Shri A. M. Thomas : Your humour was not appreciated—that is all.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh : I must now come to the meat of the matter, so to speak, that is matters connected with taxation. I cannot here again deal with the exhaustive complaints that were made by the hon. Member who is not here, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, because he has gone into great detail indeed. I am sorry that the general impression should still persist that somehow honest taxpayers are being harassed by income-tax officers. All I can say is that whenever I go out on tour, which I do frequently, I take the opportunity of finding out what the reaction of the public is to the income-tax assessments and I have not come across the kind of atmosphere that one would be led to imagine from speeches such as that of Pandit Bhargava.

Shri Sadhan Gupta : Has he contacted honest tax-payers or dishonest tax-payers ?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh : I make general enquiries. I know the dishonest ones more intimately than the others, because their cases come up to me much oftener. So far as surveys are concerned, here are some figures because, I think the hon. Member complained that surveys were not being satisfactorily carried out.

In 1948-49 the number of cases reported were 8,716 and the number of cases assessed 5,289. The next year figure went up to 17,800 and the year after to 30,000 and for 1952-53 we had 33,000 cases reported and the number of cases assessed had increased from 5,000 to 21,000. These figures will show that we have not been idle, although there is no way of finding out what percentage of success we have achieved in this matter. In any case, I do wish that hon. Members who have complaints to make against the administration of any of the departments under my control will take the trouble of writing to me a little in advance of the Budget Session, so that I might have the time to make enquiries and be in a position to give a satisfactory answer.

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh]

In the nature of things, one cannot have tax evasion figures. But, we have a statistician trying to enquire the amount of tax evaded from—so to speak—internal evidence. The conclusion that this statistical expert has reached is that about Rs. 30 crores of taxes are evaded —about Rs. 10 crores at the lower levels, that is to say, near the exemption limit of Rs. 4,200; about Rs. 10 crores at the top levels and about Rs. 10 crores somewhere higher up—I forget the brackets, but it may be from 50,000 to 75,000 and so on.

I should like to inform the House that we have appointed a special officer to go into the whole question of transaction of business and the standard outturn of work of income-tax officers and so on and he has just submitted a report, which is a departmental report. He has come to the conclusion that there is no great shortage of staff. We have now made up the arrears which we inherited from the previous Government and if we made a more rational arrangement for the disposal of the work, then he is confident that we shall be able to cope with even the increasing work that is falling on the income-tax department. The general figures of demand and collection are reasonably satisfactory and so are also the figures in regard to cases instituted and cases disposed of. In any case, as I have said, I shall be very glad to have complaints or suggestions and shall make a point of going into these matters in order to effect improvement, because I am one of those who feel that there is always room for improvement in the administration of Government departments.

There was a special and pointed reference made to the failure of the departments to detect cases of evasion. I have given what figures I can. I have also dealt with this question of the number of income-tax officers. I have detailed figures here but I do not want to take the time of the House in giving these details.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena also complained that no opportunity was given to the House for considering the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission.... Madam, when am I to finish?

Mr. Chairman: There is no time-limit.

An Hon. Member: There is guillotine at 5 o'clock.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Hon. Members have said so much and I have also so much material but I do not know how to deal with all of them in such a short time. The best thing would perhaps be to deal with matters in regard to taxation when I give my reply to the debate on the Finance Bill. I cannot possibly do justice to the material available with me in five minutes. There are some small points in regard to opium factories.

An Hon. Member: Opium can wait.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Yes, opium can wait.

Then the only point I should like to say something about is this question—which comes up again and again—of who is taxed in this process of raising additional revenues. Hon. Members have given the percentage of direct and indirect taxation. Then they complain that those who are in a position to pay the taxes are not adequately taxed and that the burden of taxation—major part —falls on the common man. I have had many occasions in the past to refute some of these theories and to point out that in a country where less than one per cent are payers of income-tax, that is to say, have an income of over Rs. 4,200, there is no escape from taxing the common man whatever form that tax might take, whether it is salt tax, excise or even land tax which I include among not direct taxes. But, indirect taxes, they are all the same, and they are bound to fall on the common man. I should like to say that the hon. Members assume too readily that many of the suggestions which are thrown out by either the Taxation Enquiry Commission or by some other experts have been rejected once and for all by the Finance Ministry. We are considering here the question of raising the resources during the next five years. Many suggestions have to be carefully considered, their administrative implications have to be explored and then plans laid in accordance with the requirements of revenue for a given year. Therefore, I am not prepared to accept this conclusion that because this year's budget proposals do not contain, say, a tax on wealth or a tax on expenditure, it is a solid proof that for the next five years it is not the intention of Government to impose any of these taxes. At this moment I am not in a position to say whether the Government will impose them or not, but all I can say is that we have taken due note of these suggestions.

Many of them are under examination. The implementation of some of them will be very closely related to the way in which our economy develops and the way in which we feel additional incomes are going to particular sections of the community. Then we shall be prepared to introduce taxes which will be appropriate for that particular situation.

In India, as I said, a large number of incomes are small and scattered and it is not possible to cover the whole of our needs by direct taxation. Therefore indirect taxation must be enlisted as a part of our revenue raising machinery. I think that there is also a current misapprehension that indirect taxes impose a very heavy burden on the masses or that their incidence is regressive. Some indirect taxes such as export duties are not so much a tax on the people as a means of mopping up excess profits. Others are customs that are paid largely by well-to-do classes. An attempt is also made to levy heavier taxes on luxuries, semiluxuries and to exempt the necessaries in the case of every indirect tax. The Taxation Enquiry Commission, the House will recollect, conducted a study of the incidence of indirect taxation. It would appear from their findings that for the country as a whole indirect taxation accounts for some 3·6 per cent of the total expenditure. This analysis is based on the pattern of consumer expenditure between April to September, 1952 and on tax rates in 1953-54. The incidence of indirect taxation is undoubtedly greater in urban areas than in rural areas and it increases with total expenditure. Thus, if expenditure be less than Rs. 50 per month in rural areas, the incidence of indirect taxation was calculated by the Commission as 2·2 per cent of expenditure. For expenditures above Rs. 300 per month in urban areas, the corresponding incidence comes to 8·3 per cent of the expenditure. Therefore, I think the effect of indirect taxes proposed in this or in previous budgets can easily be exaggerated.

We have estimated, for instance, that the proposed increase in excise duties on vegetable non-essential oils, soap, cotton cloth and tea, and the increase in postal rates proposed in this year's Budget will raise the Bombay working class' cost of living index by 0·36 per cent.

5 P.M.

It should be remembered that indirect taxes are used entirely as a device for protecting small producers, Customs duties have been used as a protective device for a long time now and the same principle is followed in several cases in respect of excise duties. These differential excise duties mean a somewhat higher price for the products of organised industries. But they help promote the recovery of a large number of small producers whose incomes are among the lowest in the country. These effects of indirect taxes should not be lost sight of, therefore, in judging the effects of this kind of taxation on the masses.

Again, there is the argument that the proportion of indirect to direct taxes has been rising in recent years. This has been interpreted as an indication of the growing regressiveness of the tax burden. But the proportion of indirect taxes has fallen to an abnormally low level during the war and the early post-war years on account of the low volume of our foreign trade and the excess profits generated by inflation. With the return to more normal times, therefore, we should expect the ratio of indirect to direct taxation to increase. In part, the decline in the importance of direct taxes such as land revenue has meant a decline in the relative tax burden on the poorer rather than the richer section. Anyway, as I have claimed that direct taxes have also been on the increase together with indirect taxes, all I would ask the House to do is not to assume that the ratio between the two must remain fixed and that there is such a thing as a normal level for the ratio. It would also be too much of a simplification to treat any increase in the relative importance of indirect taxation as a shift towards a more regressive tax system.

Mr. Chairman: I shall now put all the cut motions.

All the cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of the following heads of demands entered in the second column thereof:

Demands Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 120, 121 122, 123, 124, 125 and 126."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below.*—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 26—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,23,47,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 27—CUSTOMS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,17,44,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Customs'."

DEMAND NO. 28—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,03,58,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

DEMAND NO. 29—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX AND ESTATE DUTY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,08,72,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Taxes on Income Including Corporation Tax and Estate Duty'."

DEMAND NO. 30—OPIUM

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,50,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Opium'."

DEMAND NO. 31—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,37,23,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND NO. 32—PAYMENTS TO OTHER GOVERNMENTS, DEPARTMENTS ETC. ON ACCOUNT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF AGENCY SUBJECTS AND MANAGEMENT OF TREASURIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,48,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Payments to other Governments, Departments etc., on account of the Administration of Agency Subjects and Management of Treasuries'."

DEMAND NO 33—AUDIT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,88,75,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Audit'."

DEMAND NO. 34—CURRENCY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,22,85,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Currency'."

DEMAND NO. 35—MINT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,22,37,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Mint'."

DEMAND NO. 36—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,07,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 37—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,47,73,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 38—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,13,70,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 39—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,51,75,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to States'."

DEMAND NO. 40—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS, BETWEEN THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,34,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments, between the Union and State Governments'."

DEMAND NO. 41—PRE-PARTITION PAYMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 96,90,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Pre-partition Payments'."

DEMAND NO. 120—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON THE INDIA SECURITY PRESS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,45,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on the India Security Press'."

DEMAND NO. 121—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY AND COINAGE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,09,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and coinage'."

DEMAND NO. 122—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,39,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Mints'."

DEMAND NO. 123—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,86,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 124—PAYMENTS TO RETRENCHED PERSONNEL

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 3,90,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Payments to Retrenched Personnel'."

DEMAND NO. 125—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 25,90,54,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 126—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 94,20,27,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

Mr. Chairman: I shall put all the other Demands to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order Paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of the following heads of demands entered in the Second column thereof....

Shri Kamath: On a point of order. I am rather reluctant to raise this point for your decision. I expected that Mr. Speaker would be in the Chair at this moment, but he has not turned up. There is no help for it.

Mr. Chairman: He is engaged in the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee.

Shri Kamath: The other day, when I raised this point before him, he was good enough to rule that so far as the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the Ministry of Law are concerned, the demands coming under these Ministries would be discussed and considered in the course of the debate on the Finance Bill. I think you, Madam Chairman, were in the House then.

Mr. Chairman: I was not in the House.

Shri Kamath: Perhaps you were not. Item No. 5 on the agenda includes the demands under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the Ministry of Law. I am sure you and the House will readily agree that it is an outrage.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I expected Mr. Speaker to be in the Chair; anyway....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member can wait till he comes tomorrow; he is busy otherwise.

Shri Kamath: Anyway, I will raise it before you and I am sure you will give as good a ruling as he would have.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Is it a correct reading or a good reading that you want?

Shri Kamath: Not reeling.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I said "reading."

Shri Kamath: All right.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, when I invited the attention of the Speaker the other day to the fact that the Demands of the two Ministries—Information and Broadcasting and Law—have been shut out of this House, he was good enough to say—you were present in the House and you will remember it—that we will get an opportunity of discussing those Demands in the course of the debate on the Finance Bill. Now you were about to put all the remaining Demands, including the Demands of those two Ministries, to the vote of the House. I have no doubt whatever that you and hon. colleagues here will readily agree that this is an outrage on the essential process, method, and practice of parliamentary democracy that any Demand, and certainly supplies and demands for grants of Ministries should be voted by the House without any discussion. I, therefore, earnestly request you to defer the vote on the Demands of the Ministries of Information and Broadcasting and Law till the debate on the Finance Bill is over, when we will get an opportunity of discussing the Demands of both these Ministries, as the Speaker has already promised a few days ago. I request you to consider this matter and see to it that this House gets an opportunity to discuss the Demands of those two Ministries before a vote is taken on them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no question of any outrage, so far as the the rights of this House are concerned. It is correct that the Speaker has ruled that we should discuss them, and so far as I recollect, the opportunity that he promised was that when we would be taking up the Demands next time, then we could discuss them. It is for this sovereign House to decide its own procedure. In the Business Advisory Committee it was decided that we might take up the other Ministries and these two Ministries were left out this year. Perhaps next year we might leave out two other Ministries and take up the remaining Ministries for discussion here in this House. Whatever is done in the Business Advisory Committee has to be approved by the House itself here. If the House itself thinks that it can vote some Demands without discussion, then I suppose there is no outrage at all, so far as the rights are concerned. Those rights are safeguarded by the Members themselves. If the Members have taken this decision and if the House has come to the conclusion that we will vote upon the Demands of these two Ministries without discussing them, I do not think there is any outrage so far as the privileges or the rights of the House are concerned. I do not think, therefore, there is any need to defer the voting on these Demands. I will now put all the Demands to the vote of the House.

Shri Kamath: If the House is prepared to reconsider the matter....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It can throw out the Demands. If the House does not want them, it can say, "No". I will now put all the remaining Demands to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of the following heads of Demands entered in the Second column thereof:—

Demands Nos. 63, 64, 65, 132, 75, 76, 77, 106, 107, 146, 108 109, 110, 111 and 112."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below.*—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 63—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,39,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 64—BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,89,90,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 65—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,35,03,000 be granted to the President to comple the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting',"

DEMAND NO. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,61,96,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 75—MINISTRY OF LAW

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,55,06,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Ministry of Law'."

DEMAND NO. 76—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,03,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO. 77—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF LAW

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,84,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Law'."

DEMAND NO. 106—DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,51,000 be granted to the cessary to defray the charges which President to complete the sum newill come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy'."

DEMAND NO. 107—ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,83,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Atomic Energy Research'."

DEMAND NO. 146—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,21,96,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy'."

DEMAND NO. 108—DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,37,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs."

DEMAND NO. 109—LOK SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 82,31,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Lok Sabha'."

DEMAND NO. 110—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE. UNDER THE LOK SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Lok Sabha'."

DEMAND NO. 111—RAJYA SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,22,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Rajya Sabha'."

DEMAND NO. 112—SECRETARIAT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Secretariat of the Vice-President'."

FINANCE BILL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up consideration of the Finance Bill, 1956. As the House is aware, 15 hours have been allotted for the disposal of this Bill. Out of these 15 hours, ten hours might be devoted to general discussion—unless the House otherwise directs; this is a proposal—four hours to clause by clause consideration and one hour to the third reading.

Regarding time-limit for speeches, the usual practice of allowing 15 minutes to all Members and 20 minutes to Leaders of Groups will be followed.

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh) : I beg to move*.

> "That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1956-57, be taken into consideration."

It is customary on these occasions to explain some of the important provisions of the Finance Bill. This year, however, I have circulated to hon. Members a memo explaining in detail the various changes in income-tax, customs and excise duties proposed in the Bill. I shall, therefore, not take the time of the House by repeating what is already contained in the memo, but shall confine myself to give a fuller justification for one or two important proposals and to explain certain minor changes which I propose to make, with the approval of the House.

Since the introduction of the Bill, many representations,—some from hon. Members of this House and the other House,—have been addressed to me about various proposals in the Bill. I regret it has not been possible for me because of sheer numbers to reply to each of the representations individually or meet as many people as I might have wished to see or might have wished to see me and I take this opportunity to assure the House that I have had the representations most carefully examined and the changes to certain proposals are the result of this examination.

Taking first the direct taxes, I should like to refer first to the corporation tax which I promised on an earlier occasion to discuss in some detail. As hon. Members are aware, the basic rate of corporation tax has been increased by two annas in the rupee. But, simultaneously, the rates of rebate have been so adjusted that in certain circumstances an Indian company will pay the corporation tax at the same rate as hitherto. If, however, during the relevant previous year the company has issued bonus shares or has distributed dividend in excess of certain percentage of its paid up capital, the amount of corporation tax payable on its total income will be increased, the increase being effected by reducing the rebate admissible. There has been a certain amount of criticism against making bonus shares a subject-matter of tax on the ground that it is contrary to the recommendation of the Taxation Inquiry Commission. This criticism is apparently due to the misunderstanding of the scope of the proposal. It is not proposed to tax the shareholder himself on the value of the bonus shares as if it were a dividend in his hands. He himself does not have to pay any extra tax on account of what he receives in the shape of bonus shares. What is proposed is that the issue of bonus shares should be taken into consideration while calculating the corporation tax payable by a company on its total income. The burden does fall on the company and not directly on the shareholder. Whatever may be said about bonus shares, it certainly cannot be said that the issue of bonus shares is a mere accounting formality. It certainly does confer certain adavantages on all concerned. The Taxation Inquiry Commission has not objected to any and every kind of levy on bonus shares or under any circumstances. Indeed, they appear to have thought that there was the case for the levy of a stamp duty on the company itself, having in view the benefits of the share-holders, and to the company, arising out of the issue of bonus shares, Moreover, as I said in my budget speech, this tax is part of the integrated scheme of corporate taxation. As the effective rate of corporation tax is linked to paid-up capital, it is but reasonable to levy a charge when this base is widened by the issue of bonus shares.

Taking all these factors into consideration, the proposed levy which works out to 12½ per cent of the face value of the bonus shares cannot be regarded as excessive. The proposal to levy an extra corporation tax in cases where the dividends distributed exceed six per cent of the capital, has been assailed in some quarters on the ground that the levy is too high and is likely to damp investment. I am afraid I cannot accept the validity of this criticism.

If we take as typical the case of a company, six per cent of whose paid-up capital equals 60 per cent of its distributable profits, that is, total profits less normal tax, the extra tax which will be payable if the whole of the distributable profits of the company are distributed, will amount to only 3·8 per cent

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh]

of the total profits, that is about, six pies per rupee. As few companies would in any circumstances distribute the whole of their profits, the actual incidence should be much less in ordinary practice.

I am therefore convinced that on the whole, the scheme of corporation taxes proposed in the Finance Bill does not require any change, any major change. I propose, however, to make some changes of a minor nature, which will meet the needs of certain special types of cases. Firstly, share premia which are in fact receipts of capital from the shareholders themselves will be included in the capital base, with reference to which excess dividend is computed for the purpose of calculating extra corporation tax. Secondly, if bonus shares are issued out of share premia, they will not be taken into consideration for the purpose of calculating the extra corporation tax leviable on the occasion of the issue of bonus shares. Thirdly, in the case of companies whose profits consist of taxable as well as non-taxable income, the provisions relating to the extra corporation tax will be applied, after taking into consideration, only such proportion of the dividends, bonus issued and capital employed, as the taxable income of the company bears to its total profits, including non-taxable income.

Now, I turn to two changes I propose in regard to tax on registered firms and their partners. My original proposal in the Bill was that all registered firms with total incomes of more than Rs. 40,000 should pay income-tax at graduated rates on the whole of their total income. In order, however, to give some relief to partners of firms whose share in the income of the firm is small, I propose to exempt from tax the first slab of Rs. 40,000 of the total income of the registered firms.

The next change I propose is with regard to the super-tax payable by a partner of a registered firm on his share of income-tax from the firm, other than business income. I propose that in the case of such incomes, super-tax shall not be payable by a partner on an amount equal to the tax attributable to such incomes paid by the registered firm. This would give relief among others to partners of professional firms like those of accountants, lawyers, etc.

Then, coming to the excise part of the Bill, its very length is likely to give the impression that something of an extensive and formidable character is being attempted. As a matter of fact, the only extra proposals are an increase of six pies per square yard on cotton fabrics, except coarse *dhotis* and *saris*, and new duties on vegetable oils, and diesel and industrial fuel oils. The duties proposed for hand-made soap and for strawboard are essentially in the nature of adjustments in the coverage of an already existing excise tax on the soap and paper industry. These adjustments are not so much for revenue reasons as for restoring a balance between one sector of the industry and another, and to give encouragement to the genuine small-scale sector. On a careful examination of all the comments, I have come to the conclusion that the proposals are essentially sound and that the deficiencies, if any, are of a character which can be remedied by administrative adjustments.

Some, for instance, have expressed the fear that in the vegetable oil industry, some of the marginal units might break up in order to secure the benefit of the 125-ton exemption and thus get an unfair advantage both over the organised and the village *ghani* sectors. I do not myself share this fear. But any such tendency would be carefully watched and appropriate remedies applied at the appropriate time.

In the case of one particular vegetable oil, namely, cotton-seed oil, I am satisfied that a measure of relief is needed. Due to various handicaps peculiar to cotton seed, less than 10 per cent of it is being utilised for crushing at present, and it has been recognised that measures should be devised for its greater utilisation both for the production of oil and recovery of the valuable byproduct called linters for use in the rayon and other industries. Also, a large crushing of cotton-seed in mills would help to divert crushing of other seeds such as groundnut to village *ghanis*. I have therefore, decided that, as a measure of encouragement to the crushing of cotton-seed, the duly on cotton-seed oil should be proposed to be halved, that is to say, brought down to 3 pies per lb. Immediate effect is being given to this decision by executive notification.

Regarding soap, I would emphasise that the allegation about a burden having been imposed on the cottage section of the industry is wholly misconceived. The levy does not touch anyone who does not produce more than 200 tons per annum. Two hundred tons, as hon.

Members would agree, is a large quantity which works out to 20 maunds per day, valued at approximately Rs. 800. Moreover, apart from the fact that lower duties have been prescribed for this hand-made soap sector the real incidence of the duty on total production is a great deal less than the actual rates, as the first slab of production of 200 tons is exempt from duty. Thus, a person producing 300 tons pays per year only one-third of the prescribed rates and one producing 400 tons pays one-half.

I have given notice of my intention to move the amendments necessary to give effect to the changes now proposed and I hope that thus amended, the Bill will be acceptable to the House. With these words, I move.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1956-57, be taken into consideration."

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar (Tiruppur): I think it will be in the fitness of things to discuss during the discussion on the Finance Bill the matter of parliamentary control over the finances of this great country.

At present, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Parliament exercises this control by two Committees, the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee. Everybody will appreciate that the House, by its very size, cannot exercise direct control over detailed matters of the finances of the country. Naturally, in every democratic country in the world, Committee work has been devised so that Committees can—and do—effectively go into the matter of the expenditure of the country in various directions.

In the United Kingdom, according to which our own country is modelled, with the Constitution and the History of which many of us are familiar, we know that formation of Committees constitutes a very recognised method by which matters of finances of the country are being controlled. We have followed that example, and we have constituated two committees, the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee. The Public Accounts Committee goes into the expenditure of the Government of India, in all departments of the previous years and then criticises it *post mortem*. But, even that has great value because wrong expenditure, extraordinarily large expenditure, all these come in for criticism and that does have a check on the Government even though that criticism is *post mortem*.

The Estimates Committee takes certain Ministries at a time and then goes into them in detail. But, what have we found about the working of these committees? The reports of these committees are circulated to Members of the House but are not discussed in this House. The reports of the Public Accounts Committee, which are very important, the Audit Reports of the Auditor-General, which are very important, are not discussed in this House at all. Not only that; even though it is a committee which has been constituted by this House, the findings of that Committee are not binding upon the departments concerned. The Ministries may accept them or may not choose to accept. The result is that parliamentary control over the finances of this country is almost nil today. That is a matter of concern not only for the elected representatives of the people, but to my mind, to the people who are holding responsibility. After all, though they hold the responsibility, they expect the other Members of this House to help them to hold that responsibility. They depend upon them to keep the responsibility and they are not wholly responsible for everything that is happening in the Ministries.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga Central): The House is at liberty to discuss the reports if it thinks proper.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: But, in view of all this, it is open to us to think over and find out some means for better control of the expenditure so that the country and the people may get 16 annas worth for every rupee that is spent.

We know, we are short of money. We are expecting foreign aid. We have also evidence of the fact that large amounts of expenditure have been misused in many of our projects and for that very reason the Minister of Finance has announced in his Budget speech that he is going to constitute a high-power committee with the Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission as Chairman with some other officials and, may be, some non-officials. But, let me point out that

[Shri T. S. A. Chettiar]

that committee does not mean parliamentary control over the finances of this country. It does mean going into the finances of certain projects. It is not necessary that there should be Members of Parliament; it is not necessary that it should be authorised by Parliament; it is not necessary that its reports should be submitted to Parliament. So, that committee should not be misunderstood to mean that it is arranging for the control of Parliament over the finances of this country. When we are going to embark on large expenditure amounting to nearly Rs. 5,000 crores—the Plan was for Rs. 4,800 crores but the Finance Minister has now said in another place that another Rs. 300 crores may be added to that and so the Plan will be for Rs. 5,100 crores—in view of this large expenditure, in view of the shortage of income we have in view of the facts that have come before this House repeatedly that in many cases large amounts of expenditure have been incurred wastefully, I would like to put it before this House whether it is not necessary that we should think of the control of Parliament over this expenditure in greater detail. The work has grown but the committees which have gone into these matters have remained the same.

5.30 P.M.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Half Past Ten of the Clock on Wednesday, the 18th April, 1956.

COLUMNS COLUMN

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE PRESENTED 5501

Thirty-second Report was presented.

CORRECTION OF ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS . . 5501–04

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) corrected a reply to a supplementary question arising out of Starred Question No. 203 asked on the 23rd February, 1956.

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malviya) corrected a reply to a supplementary question arising out of Starred Question No. 531 asked on the 7th March, 1956 . .

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 5504–5612

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Finance was continued. The discussion was concluded and the Demands were voted in full.

All the other outstanding Demands for Grants were put to the vote of the House and voted in full.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION . . 5612–20

The Minister of Finance (Shri C.D. Deshmukh) moved for consideration of the Finance Bill. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, 18TH APRIL, 1956—

Consideration of Finance Bill . .